Introduced by Assembly Member Liu

February 22, 2005

An act to amend Section 21641 of the Business and Professions Code, to amend Section 12101 of the Health and Safety Code, to amend Sections 171b, 11106, 11108, 11108.3, 12001, 12021, 12021.3, 12026.2, 12028.5, 12035, 12036, 12070, 12072, 12076, 12078, 12082, 12086, 12131, 12132, and 12305 of, to amend, renumber, and add Sections 12071.1 and 12071.4 of, to add Sections 12071.2, 12071.3, 12071.5, 12071.6, and 12071.7 to, to repeal Section 12084 of, and to repeal and add Section 12071 of, the Penal Code, and to amend Section 26 of Chapter 23 of the Statutes of 1994, relating to firearms.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1060, as introduced, Liu. Firearms.

Existing law authorizes law enforcement agencies to report certain information to the Department of Justice pertaining to a firearm when the firearm is taken into custody for safekeeping by the agency.

This bill would require the law enforcement agency to report the information to the department.

By imposing additional duties in connection with the custody of firearms upon local law enforcement entities, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law provides that where neither party to a firearm transaction is a licensed firearms dealer, the parties may complete the transaction through a sheriff's department, as specified.

This bill would repeal those provisions and make additional conforming technical changes consistent with the repeal. The bill would make other technical changes.

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Existing law generally regulates the licensing and conduct of firearms dealers.

This bill would reorganize those provisions. The bill would require dealers to store all inventory firearms in secure storage, as specified. The bill would renumber other code sections in connection with reorganizing those provisions, and would make other conforming nonsubstantive changes.

Existing law establishes a program for determining the safety of handguns based on certain testing criteria and procedures. Existing law provides for the reinstatement of handguns on an approved roster subject to certain conditions.

This bill would specify additional criteria to be met for purposes of reinstatement.

The bill would make additional technical and conforming changes.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 21641 of the Business and Professions 2 Code is amended to read:
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 - 21641. (a) The chief of police, the sheriff or, where appropriate, the police commission, shall accept an application
- 4 for and grant a license permitting the licensee to engage in the
- business of secondhand dealer, as defined in Section 21626, to an
- 7 applicant who has not been convicted of an attempt to receive
- stolen property or any other offense involving stolen property. Prior to the granting of a license, the licensing authority shall
- submit the application to the Department of Justice. If the 10
- Department of Justice does not comment on the application 11
- 12 within 30 days thereafter, the licensing authority may grant the
- 13 applicant a license. All forms for application and licensure, and

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license renewal, shall be prescribed and provided by the Department of Justice. A fee may be charged to the applicant as specified by the Department of Justice and the local licensing authority for processing the initial license application.

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- (b) For the purposes of this section, "convicted" means a plea or verdict of guilty or a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere.
- (c) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b), no person shall be denied a secondhand dealer's license solely on the grounds that he or she violated any provision contained in Article 4 (commencing with Section 21625) or Article 5 (commencing with Section 21650) of this chapter, or any provision contained in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 21200) of Division 8 of the Financial Code, unless the violation demonstrates a pattern of conduct.
- (d) Any person licensed as a firearms dealer pursuant to Section 12071 of the Penal Code, who is conducting business at gun shows or events pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 12071.1 of the Penal Code, and who has a valid secondhand dealer license granted by the appropriate local authorities in the jurisdiction where the firearms dealer license has been granted, shall be authorized to conduct business as a secondhand dealer at any gun show or event, as defined in Section 478.100 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or its successor, without regard to the jurisdiction within this state that issued the secondhand dealer license pursuant to subdivision (a) of this section. No additional fees or separate secondhand dealer license shall be required by any agency having jurisdiction over the locality where the gun show or event is conducted. However, the person shall otherwise be subject to, and comply with, the requirements of this article when he or she acts as a secondhand dealer at the gun show or event to the same extent as if he or she were licensed as a secondhand dealer in the jurisdiction in which the gun show or event is being conducted.
- SEC. 2. Section 12101 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 12101. (a) No person shall do any one of the following without first having made application for and received a permit in accordance with this section:

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- 1 (1) Manufacture explosives.
- 2 (2) Sell, furnish, or give away explosives.
- 3 (3) Receive, store, or possess explosives.
- 4 (4) Transport explosives.
- 5 (5) Use explosives.

- (6) Operate a terminal for handling explosives.
- (7) Park or leave standing any vehicle carrying explosives, except when parked or left standing in or at a safe stopping place designated as such by the Department of the California Highway Patrol under Division 14 (commencing with Section 31600) of the Vehicle Code.
- (b) Application for a permit shall be made to the appropriate issuing authority.
- (c) (1) A permit shall be obtained from the issuing authority having the responsibility in the area where the activity, as specified in subdivision (a), is to be conducted.
- (2) If the person holding a valid permit for the use or storage of explosives desires to purchase or receive explosives in a jurisdiction other than that of intended use or storage, the person shall first present the permit to the issuing authority in the jurisdiction of purchase or receipt for endorsement. The issuing authority may include any reasonable restrictions or conditions which the authority finds necessary for the prevention of fire and explosion, the preservation of life, safety, or the control and security of explosives within the authority's jurisdiction. If, for any reason, the issuing authority refuses to endorse the permit previously issued in the area of intended use or storage, the authority shall immediately notify both the issuing authority who issued the permit and the Department of Justice of the fact of the refusal and the reasons for the refusal.
- (3) Every person who sells, gives away, delivers, or otherwise disposes of explosives to another person shall first be satisfied that the person receiving the explosives has a permit valid for that purpose. When the permit to receive explosives indicates that the intended storage or use of the explosives is other than in that area in which the permittee receives the explosives, the person who sells, gives away, delivers, or otherwise disposes of the explosives shall insure that the permit has been properly endorsed by a local issuing authority and, further, shall immediately send a copy of the record of sale to the issuing

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authority who originally issued the permit in the area of intended storage or use. The issuing authority in the area in which the explosives are received or sold shall not issue a permit for the possession, use, or storage of explosives in an area not within the authority's jurisdiction.

- (d) In the event any person desires to receive explosives for use in an area outside of this state, a permit to receive the explosives shall be obtained from the State Fire Marshal.
- (e) A permit may include any restrictions or conditions which the issuing authority finds necessary for the prevention of fire and explosion, the preservation of life, safety, or the control and security of explosives.
- (f) A permit shall remain valid only until the time when the act or acts authorized by the permit are performed, but in no event shall the permit remain valid for a period longer than one year from the date of issuance of the permit.
- (g) Any valid permit which authorizes the performance of any act shall not constitute authorization for the performance of any act not stipulated in the permit.
- (h) An issuing authority shall not issue a permit authorizing the transportation of explosives pursuant to this section if the display of placards for that transportation is required by Section 27903 of the Vehicle Code, unless the driver possesses a license for the transportation of hazardous materials issued pursuant to Division 14.1 (commencing with Section 32000) of the Vehicle Code, or the explosives are a hazardous waste or extremely hazardous waste, as defined in Sections 25117 and 25115 of the Health and Safety Code, and the transporter is currently registered as a hazardous waste hauler pursuant to Section 25163 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (i) An issuing authority shall not issue a permit pursuant to this section authorizing the handling or storage of division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 explosives in a building, unless the building has caution placards which meet the standards established pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 12081.
- 36 (j) (1) A permit shall not be issued to a person who meets any of the following criteria:
 - (A) He or she has been convicted of a felony.
 - (B) He or she is addicted to a narcotic drug.

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(C) He or she is in a class prohibited by Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code or Section 12021 or 12021.1 of the Penal Code.

(2) For purposes of determining whether a person meets any of the criteria set forth in this subdivision, the issuing authority shall obtain two sets of fingerprints on prescribed cards from all persons applying for a permit under this section and shall submit these cards to the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice shall utilize the fingerprint cards to make inquiries both within this state and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding the criminal history of the applicant identified on the fingerprint card.

This paragraph does not apply to any person possessing a current certificate of eligibility issued pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 12071 or to any holder of a dangerous weapons permit or license issued pursuant to Section 12095, 12230, 12250, 12286, or 12305 of the Penal Code.

- (k) An issuing authority shall inquire with the Department of Justice for the purposes of determining whether a person who is applying for a permit meets any of the criteria specified in subdivision (j). The Department of Justice shall determine whether a person who is applying for a permit meets any of the criteria specified in subdivision (j) and shall either grant or deny clearance for a permit to be issued pursuant to the determination. The Department of Justice shall not disclose the contents of a person's records to any person who is not authorized to receive the information in order to ensure confidentiality.
 - SEC. 3. Section 171b of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 171b. (a) Any person who brings or possesses within any state or local public building or at any meeting required to be open to the public pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of, or Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of, the Government Code, any of the following is guilty of a public offense punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison:
- 38 (1) Any firearm.
- 39 (2) Any deadly weapon described in Section 653k or 12020.

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(3) Any knife with a blade length in excess of four inches, the blade of which is fixed or is capable of being fixed in an unguarded position by the use of one or two hands.

(4) Any unauthorized tear gas weapon.

- (5) Any taser or stun gun, as defined in Section 244.5.
- (6) Any instrument that expels a metallic projectile, such as a BB or pellet, through the force of air pressure, CO₂ pressure, or spring action, or any spot marker gun or paint gun.
- (b) Subdivision (a) shall not apply to, or affect, any of the following:
- (1) A person who possesses weapons in, or transports weapons into, a court of law to be used as evidence.
- (2) (A) A duly appointed peace officer as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2, a retired peace officer with authorization to carry concealed weapons as described in subdivision (a) of Section 12027, a full-time paid peace officer of another state or the federal government who is carrying out official duties while in California, or any person summoned by any of these officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while he or she is actually engaged in assisting the officer.
- (B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), subdivision (a) shall apply to any person who brings or possesses any weapon specified therein within any courtroom if he or she is a party to an action pending before the court.
- (3) A person holding a valid license to carry the firearm pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 12050) of Chapter 1 of Title 2 of Part 4.
- (4) A person who has permission to possess that weapon granted in writing by a duly authorized official who is in charge of the security of the state or local government building.
- (5) A person who lawfully resides in, lawfully owns, or is in lawful possession of, that building with respect to those portions of the building that are not owned or leased by the state or local government.
- (6) A person licensed or registered in accordance with, and acting within the course and scope of, Chapter 11.5 (commencing with Section 7512) or Chapter 11.6 (commencing with Section 7590) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code who

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has been hired by the owner or manager of the building if the person has permission pursuant to paragraph (5).

- (7) (A) A person who, for the purpose of sale or trade, brings any weapon that may otherwise be lawfully transferred, into a gun show conducted pursuant to Sections 12071.1 12083.5 and 12071.4 12083.7.
- (B) A person who, for purposes of an authorized public exhibition, brings any weapon that may otherwise be lawfully possessed, into a gun show conducted pursuant to Sections 12071.1 12083.5 and 12071.4 12083.7.
- (c) As used in this section, "state or local public building" means a building that meets all of the following criteria:
- (1) It is a building or part of a building owned or leased by the state or local government, if state or local public employees are regularly present for the purposes of performing their official duties. A state or local public building includes, but is not limited to, a building that contains a courtroom.
- (2) It is not a building or facility, or a part thereof, that is referred to in Section 171c, 171d, 626.9, 626.95, or 626.10 of this code, or in Section 18544 of the Elections Code.
- (3) It is a building not regularly used, and not intended to be used, by state or local employees as a place of residence.

SEC. 4. Section 11106 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

11106. (a) In order to assist in the investigation of crime, the prosecution of civil actions by city attorneys pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (c), the arrest and prosecution of criminals, and the recovery of lost, stolen, or found property, the Attorney General shall keep and properly file a complete record of all copies of fingerprints, copies of licenses to carry firearms issued pursuant to Section 12050, information reported to the Department of Justice pursuant to Section 12053, dealers' records of sales of firearms, reports provided pursuant to Section 12072 or 12078, forms provided pursuant to Section 12084 as that section read prior to being repealed by the act that amended this section, reports provided pursuant to Section 12071.5 that are not dealers' records of sales of firearms, and reports of stolen, lost, found, pledged, or pawned property in any city or county of this state, and shall, upon proper application therefor, furnish this information to the officers referred to in Section

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(b) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the Attorney General shall not retain or compile any information from reports filed pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 12078 for firearms that are not handguns, from forms submitted pursuant to Section 12084 for firearms that are not handguns as that section read prior to being repealed by the act that amended this section, or from dealers' records of sales for firearms that are not handguns. All copies of the forms submitted, or any information received in electronic form, pursuant to Section 12084 for firearms that are not handguns as that section read prior to being repealed by the act that amended this section, or of the dealers' records of sales for firearms that are not handguns shall be destroyed within five days of the clearance by the Attorney General, unless the purchaser or transferor is ineligible to take possession of the firearm. All copies of the reports filed, or any information received in electronic form, pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 12078 for firearms that are not handguns shall be destroyed within five days of the receipt by the Attorney General, unless retention is necessary for use in a criminal prosecution.

- (2) A peace officer, the Attorney General, a Department of Justice employee designated by the Attorney General, or any authorized local law enforcement employee shall not retain or compile any information from a firearms transaction record, as defined in paragraph (5) of subdivision (e) of Section 12071 12071.5, for firearms that are not handguns unless retention or compilation is necessary for use in a criminal prosecution or in a proceeding to revoke a license issued pursuant to Section 12071.
 - (3) A violation of this subdivision is a misdemeanor.
- (c) (1) The Attorney General shall permanently keep and properly file and maintain all information reported to the Department of Justice pursuant to Sections 12071, 12072, 12078, 12082, and *former Section* 12084 or any other law, as to handguns and maintain a registry thereof.
 - (2) The registry shall consist of all of the following:
- (A) The name, address, identification of, place of birth (state or country), complete telephone number, occupation, sex, description, and all legal names and aliases ever used by the owner or person being loaned the particular handgun as listed on the information provided to the department on the Dealers' Record of Sale, the Law Enforcement Firearms Transfer (LEFT),

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as defined in *former* Section 12084, or reports made to the department pursuant to Section 12078 or any other law.

- (B) The name and address of, and other information about, any person (whether a dealer or a private party) from whom the owner acquired or the person being loaned the particular handgun and when the firearm was acquired or loaned as listed on the information provided to the department on the Dealers' Record of Sale, the LEFT, or reports made to the department pursuant to Section 12078 or any other law.
- (C) Any waiting period exemption applicable to the transaction which resulted in the owner of or the person being loaned the particular handgun acquiring or being loaned that firearm
- (D) The manufacturer's name if stamped on the firearm, model name or number if stamped on the firearm, and, if applicable, the serial number, other number (if more than one serial number is stamped on the firearm), caliber, type of firearm, if the firearm is new or used, barrel length, and color of the firearm.
- (3) Information in the registry referred to in this subdivision shall, upon proper application therefor, be furnished to the officers referred to in Section 11105, to a city attorney prosecuting a civil action, solely for use in prosecuting that civil action and not for any other purpose, or to the person listed in the registry as the owner or person who is listed as being loaned the particular handgun.
- (4) If any person is listed in the registry as the owner of a firearm through a Dealers' Record of Sale prior to 1979, and the person listed in the registry requests by letter that the Attorney General store and keep the record electronically, as well as in the record's existing photographic, photostatic, or nonerasable optically stored form, the Attorney General shall do so within three working days of receipt of the request. The Attorney General shall, in writing, and as soon as practicable, notify the person requesting electronic storage of the record that the request has been honored as required by this paragraph.
- SEC. 5. Section 11108 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 11108. Each sheriff or police chief executive shall submit descriptions of serialized property which has been reported stolen, lost, found, recovered, *held for safekeeping*, or under

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observation, directly into the appropriate Department of Justice automated property system for firearms, stolen bicycles, stolen vehicles, or other property, as the case may be.

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Reports of stolen nonserialized property which has unique characteristics or inscriptions permitting accurate identification shall be sent by each sheriff or police chief executive directly to the Special Services Section of the department by letter or teletype.

SEC. 6. Section 11108.3 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

11108.3. (a) In addition to the requirements of Section 11108 that apply to a local law enforcement agency's duty to report to the Department of Justice the recovery of a firearm, a police or sheriff's department shall, and any other law enforcement agency or agent may, report to the department in a manner determined by the Attorney General in consultation with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms all available information necessary to identify and trace the history of all recovered firearms that are illegally possessed, have been used in a crime, or are suspected of having been used in a crime. In addition, any law enforcement agency or agent may report to the Attorney General pursuant to this section all information pertaining to any firearm taken into custody, except where the firearm has been voluntarily placed with the law enforcement agency for safekeeping.

- (b) When the department receives information from a local law enforcement agency pursuant to subdivision (a), it shall promptly forward this information to the National Tracing Center of the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms to the extent practicable.
- (c) The Department of Justice shall implement an electronic system by January 1, 2002, to receive comprehensive tracing information from each local law enforcement agency, and to forward this information to the National Tracing Center.
- (d) In implementing this section, the Attorney General shall ensure to the maximum extent practical that both of the following apply:
- (1) The information he or she provides to the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms enables that agency to trace the ownership of the firearm described in subdivision (a).

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(2) Local law enforcement agencies can report all relevant information without being unduly burdened by this reporting function.

- (e) Information collected pursuant to this section shall be maintained by the department for a period of not less than 10 years, and shall be available, under guidelines set forth by the Attorney General, for academic and policy research purposes.
- (f) The Attorney General shall have the authority to issue regulations to further the purposes of this section.
- SEC. 7. Section 12001 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 12001. (a) (1) As used in this title, the terms "pistol," "revolver," and "firearm capable of being concealed upon the person" shall apply to and include any device designed to be used as a weapon, from which is expelled a projectile by the force of any explosion, or other form of combustion, and that has a barrel less than 16 inches in length. These terms also include any device that has a barrel 16 inches or more in length which is designed to be interchanged with a barrel less than 16 inches in length.
- (2) As used in this title, the term "handgun" means any "pistol," "revolver," or "firearm capable of being concealed upon the person."
- (b) As used in this title, "firearm" means any device, designed to be used as a weapon, from which is expelled through a barrel a projectile by the force of any explosion or other form of combustion.
- (c) As used in Sections 12021, 12021.1, 12070, 12071, 12071.1, 12071.2, 12071.5, 12071.6, 12072, 12073, 12078, 12101, and 12801 of this code, and Sections 8100, 8101, and 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, the term "firearm" includes the frame or receiver of the weapon.
- (d) For the purposes of Sections 12025 and 12031, the term "firearm" also shall include any rocket, rocket propelled projectile launcher, or similar device containing any explosive or incendiary material whether or not the device is designed for emergency or distress signaling purposes.
- (e) For purposes of Sections 12070, 12071, 12071.1, 12071.2, 12071.3, 12071.5, 12071.6, and paragraph (8) of subdivision (a), and subdivisions (b), (c), (d), and (f) of Section 12072, the term "firearm" does not include an unloaded firearm that is defined as

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an "antique firearm" in Section 921(a)(16) of Title 18 of the United States Code.

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- (f) Nothing shall prevent a device defined as a "handgun," "pistol," "revolver," or "firearm capable of being concealed upon the person" from also being found to be a short-barreled shotgun or a short-barreled rifle, as defined in Section 12020.
- (g) For purposes of Sections 12551 and 12552, the term "BB device" means any instrument that expels a projectile, such as a BB or a pellet, not exceeding 6mm caliber, through the force of air pressure, gas pressure, or spring action, or any spot marker gun.
- (h) As used in this title, "wholesaler" means any person who is licensed as a dealer pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto who sells, transfers, or assigns firearms, or parts of firearms, to persons who are licensed as manufacturers, importers, or gunsmiths pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code, or persons licensed pursuant to Section 12071, and includes persons who receive finished parts of firearms and assemble them into completed or partially completed firearms in furtherance of that purpose.

"Wholesaler" shall not include a manufacturer, importer, or gunsmith who is licensed to engage in those activities pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code or a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071 and the regulations issued pursuant thereto. A wholesaler also does not include those persons dealing exclusively in grips, stocks, and other parts of firearms that are not frames or receivers thereof.

- (i) As used in Section 12071, 12071.2, 12071.4, or 12072, or 12084, "application to purchase" means any of the following:
- (1) The initial completion of the register by the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm as required by subdivision (b) of Section 12076.
- (2) The initial completion of the LEFT by the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm as required by subdivision (d) of Section 12084.
- (3) The initial completion and transmission to the department of the record of electronic or telephonic transfer by the dealer on

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the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm as required by subdivision (c) of Section 12076.

- (j) For purposes of Section 12023, a firearm shall be deemed to be "loaded" whenever both the firearm and the unexpended ammunition capable of being discharged from the firearm are in the immediate possession of the same person.
- (k) For purposes of Sections 12021, 12021.1, 12025, 12070, 12072, 12073, 12078, 12101, and 12801 of this code, and Sections 8100, 8101, and 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, notwithstanding the fact that the term "any firearm" may be used in those sections, each firearm or the frame or receiver of the same shall constitute a distinct and separate offense under those sections.
- (*l*) For purposes of Section 12020, a violation of that section as to each firearm, weapon, or device enumerated therein shall constitute a distinct and separate offense.
- (m) Each application that requires any firearms eligibility determination involving the issuance of any license, permit, or certificate pursuant to this title shall include two copies of the applicant's fingerprints on forms prescribed by the Department of Justice. One copy of the fingerprints may be submitted to the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- (n) As used in this chapter, a "personal handgun importer" means an individual who meets all of the following criteria:
- (1) He or she is not a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071.
- (2) He or she is not a licensed manufacturer of firearms pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code.
- (3) He or she is not a licensed importer of firearms pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.
- (4) He or she is the owner of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.
 - (5) He or she acquired that pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person outside of California.
- 37 (6) He or she moves into this state on or after January 1, 1998, as a resident of this state.

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(7) He or she intends to possess that pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person within this state on or after January 1, 1998.

- (8) The pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person was not delivered to him or her by a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071 who delivered that firearm following the procedures set forth in Section 12071. 2 and subdivision (c) of Section 12072.
- (9) He or she, while a resident of this state, had not previously reported his or her ownership of that pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person to the Department of Justice in a manner prescribed by the department that included information concerning him or her and a description of the firearm.
- (10) The pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person is not a firearm that is prohibited by subdivision (a) of Section 12020.
- (11) The pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person is not an assault weapon, as defined in Section 12276 or 12276.1.
- (12) The pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person is not a machinegun, as defined in Section 12200.
 - (13) The person is 18 years of age or older.
 - (o) For purposes of paragraph (6) of subdivision (n):
- (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), residency shall be determined in the same manner as is the case for establishing residency pursuant to Section 12505 of the Vehicle Code.
- (2) In the case of members of the Armed Forces of the United States, residency shall be deemed to be established when he or she was discharged from active service in this state.
- (p) As used in this code, "basic firearms safety certificate" means a certificate issued by the Department of Justice pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 12800) of Chapter 6 of Title 2 of Part 4, prior to January 1, 2003.
- (q) As used in this code, "handgun safety certificate" means a certificate issued by the Department of Justice pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 12800) of Chapter 6 of Title 2 of Part 4, as that article is operative on or after January 1, 2003.

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(r) As used in this title, "gunsmith" means any person who is licensed as a dealer pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, who is engaged primarily in the business of repairing firearms, or making or fitting special barrels, stocks, or trigger mechanisms to firearms, or the agent or employee of that person.

- SEC. 8. Section 12021 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 12021. (a) (1) Any person who has been convicted of a felony under the laws of the United States, of the State of California, or any other state, government, or country, or of an offense enumerated in subdivision (a), (b), or (d) of Section 12001.6, or who is addicted to the use of any narcotic drug, who owns, purchases, receives, or has in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control any firearm is guilty of a felony.
- (2) Any person who has two or more convictions for violating paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 417 and who owns, purchases, receives, or has in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control any firearm is guilty of a felony.
- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), any person who has been convicted of a felony or of an offense enumerated in Section 12001.6, when that conviction results from certification by the juvenile court for prosecution as an adult in an adult court under Section 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, who owns or has in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control any firearm is guilty of a felony.
- (c) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (a) or paragraph (2) of this subdivision, any person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor violation of Section 71, 76, 136.1, 136.5, or 140, subdivision (d) of Section 148, Section 171b, 171c, 171d, 186.28, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244.5, 245, 245.5, 246.3, 247, 273.5, 273.6, 417, 417.1, 417.2, 417.6, 422, 626.9, 646.9, 12023, or 12024, subdivision (b) or (d) of Section 12034, Section 12040, subdivision (b) of Section 12072, subdivision (a) of former Section 12100, Section 12220, 12320, or 12590, or Section 8100, 8101, or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, any firearm-related offense pursuant to Sections 871.5 and 1001.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, or of the conduct punished in paragraph (3) of subdivision of Section 12072, and who, within

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10 years of the conviction, owns, purchases, receives, or has in 1 2 his or her possession or under his or her custody or control, any 3 firearm is guilty of a public offense, which shall be punishable by 4 imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in the 5 state prison, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine. The court, on 7 forms prescribed by the Department of Justice, shall notify the 8 department of persons subject to this subdivision. However, the prohibition in this paragraph may be reduced, eliminated, or 10 conditioned as provided in paragraph (2) or (3).

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- (2) Any person employed as a peace officer described in Section 830.1, 830.2, 830.31, 830.32, 830.33, or 830.5 whose employment or livelihood is dependent on the ability to legally possess a firearm, who is subject to the prohibition imposed by this subdivision because of a conviction under Section 273.5, 273.6, or 646.9, may petition the court only once for relief from this prohibition. The petition shall be filed with the court in which the petitioner was sentenced. If possible, the matter shall be heard before the same judge that sentenced the petitioner. Upon filing the petition, the clerk of the court shall set the hearing date and shall notify the petitioner and the prosecuting attorney of the date of the hearing. Upon making each of the following findings, the court may reduce or eliminate the prohibition, impose conditions on reduction or elimination of the prohibition, or otherwise grant relief from the prohibition as the court deems appropriate:
- (A) Finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the petitioner is likely to use a firearm in a safe and lawful manner.
- (B) Finds that the petitioner is not within a prohibited class as specified in subdivision (a), (b), (d), (e), or (g) or Section 12021.1, and the court is not presented with any credible evidence that the petitioner is a person described in Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (C) Finds that the petitioner does not have a previous conviction under this subdivision no matter when the prior conviction occurred.

In making its decision, the court shall consider the petitioner's continued employment, the interest of justice, any relevant evidence, and the totality of the circumstances. The court shall require, as a condition of granting relief from the prohibition

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under this section, that the petitioner agree to participate in counseling as deemed appropriate by the court. Relief from the prohibition shall not relieve any other person or entity from any liability that might otherwise be imposed. It is the intent of the Legislature that courts exercise broad discretion in fashioning appropriate relief under this paragraph in cases in which relief is warranted. However, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require courts to grant relief to any particular petitioner. It is the intent of the Legislature to permit persons who were convicted of an offense specified in Section 273.5, 273.6, or 646.9 to seek relief from the prohibition imposed by this subdivision.

- (3) Any person who is subject to the prohibition imposed by this subdivision because of a conviction of an offense prior to that offense being added to paragraph (1) may petition the court only once for relief from this prohibition. The petition shall be filed with the court in which the petitioner was sentenced. If possible, the matter shall be heard before the same judge that sentenced the petitioner. Upon filing the petition, the clerk of the court shall set the hearing date and notify the petitioner and the prosecuting attorney of the date of the hearing. Upon making each of the following findings, the court may reduce or eliminate the prohibition, impose conditions on reduction or elimination of the prohibition, or otherwise grant relief from the prohibition as the court deems appropriate:
- (A) Finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the petitioner is likely to use a firearm in a safe and lawful manner.
- (B) Finds that the petitioner is not within a prohibited class as specified in subdivision (a), (b), (d), (e), or (g) or Section 12021.1, and the court is not presented with any credible evidence that the petitioner is a person described in Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (C) Finds that the petitioner does not have a previous conviction under this subdivision, no matter when the prior conviction occurred.

In making its decision, the court may consider the interest of justice, any relevant evidence, and the totality of the circumstances. It is the intent of the Legislature that courts exercise broad discretion in fashioning appropriate relief under this paragraph in cases in which relief is warranted. However,

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nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require courts to grant relief to any particular petitioner.

- (4) Law enforcement officials who enforce the prohibition specified in this subdivision against a person who has been granted relief pursuant to paragraph (2) or (3) shall be immune from any liability for false arrest arising from the enforcement of this subdivision unless the person has in his or her possession a certified copy of the court order that granted the person relief from the prohibition. This immunity from liability shall not relieve any person or entity from any other liability that might otherwise be imposed.
- (d) (1) Any person who, as an express condition of probation, is prohibited or restricted from owning, possessing, controlling, receiving, or purchasing a firearm and who owns, purchases, receives, or has in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control, any firearm but who is not subject to subdivision (a) or (c) is guilty of a public offense, which shall be punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in the state prison, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine. The court, on forms provided by the Department of Justice, shall notify the department of persons subject to this subdivision. The notice shall include a copy of the order of probation and a copy of any minute order or abstract reflecting the order and conditions of probation.
- (2) For any person who is subject to subdivision (a), (b), or (c), the court shall, at the time judgment is imposed, provide on a form supplied by the Department of Justice, a notice to the defendant prohibited by this section from owning, purchasing, receiving, possessing or having under his or her custody or control, any firearm. The notice shall inform the defendant of the prohibition regarding firearms and include a form to facilitate the transfer of firearms. Failure to provide the notice shall not be a defense to a violation of this section.
- (e) Any person who (1) is alleged to have committed an offense listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 1203.073, or any offense enumerated in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c), or any offense described in subdivision (a) of Section 12025, subdivision (a) of Section 12031, or subdivision

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(a) of Section 12034, and (2) is subsequently adjudged a ward of the juvenile court within the meaning of Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code because the person committed an offense listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 1203.073, or any offense enumerated in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) shall not own, or have in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control, any firearm until the age of 30 years. A violation of this subdivision shall be punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in the state prison, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine. The iuvenile court, on forms prescribed by the Department of Justice, shall notify the department of persons subject to this subdivision. Notwithstanding any other law, the forms required to be submitted to the department pursuant to this subdivision may be used to determine eligibility to acquire a firearm.

- (f) Subdivision (a) shall not apply to a person who has been convicted of a felony under the laws of the United States unless either of the following criteria is satisfied:
- (1) Conviction of a like offense under California law can only result in imposition of felony punishment.
- (2) The defendant was sentenced to a federal correctional facility for more than 30 days, or received a fine of more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or received both punishments.
- (g) (1) Every person who purchases or receives, or attempts to purchase or receive, a firearm knowing that he or she is prohibited from doing so by a temporary restraining order or injunction issued pursuant to Section 527.6 or 527.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a protective order issued pursuant to Section 136.2 or 646.91 of this code, or by a protective order issued pursuant to Section 15657.03 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, is guilty of a public offense, which shall be punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in the state prison, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.
- (2) Every person who owns or possesses a firearm knowing that he or she is prohibited from doing so by a temporary restraining order or injunction issued pursuant to Section 527.6 or 527.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a protective order as

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defined in Section 6218 of the Family Code, a protective order issued pursuant to Section 136.2 or 646.91 of this code, or by a protective order issued pursuant to Section 15657.03 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, is guilty of a public offense, which shall be punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

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- (3) Judicial Council shall provide notice on all protective orders that the respondent is prohibited from owning, possessing, purchasing, receiving, or attempting to purchase or receive a firearm while the protective order is in effect. The order shall also state that the firearm shall be relinquished to the local law enforcement agency for that jurisdiction or sold to a licensed gun dealer, and that proof of surrender or sale shall be filed within a specified time of receipt of the order. The order shall state the penalties for a violation of the prohibition. The order shall also state on its face the expiration date for relinquishment.
- (4) If probation is granted upon conviction of a violation of this subdivision, the court shall impose probation consistent with the provisions of Section 1203.097.
- (h) (1) A violation of subdivision (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) is justifiable where all of the following conditions are met:
- (A) The person found the firearm or took the firearm from a person who was committing a crime against him or her.
- (B) The person possessed the firearm no longer than was necessary to deliver or transport the firearm to a law enforcement agency for that agency's disposition according to law.
- (C) If the firearm was transported to a law enforcement agency, it was transported in accordance with paragraph (18) (17) of subdivision (a) of Section 12026.2.
- (D) If the firearm is being transported to a law enforcement agency, the person transporting the firearm has given prior notice to the law enforcement agency that he or she is transporting the firearm to the law enforcement agency for disposition according to law.
- (2) Upon the trial for violating subdivision (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e), the trier of fact shall determine whether the defendant was acting within the provisions of the exemption created by this subdivision.

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(3) The defendant has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she comes within the provisions of the exemption created by this subdivision.

- (i) Subject to available funding, the Attorney General, working with the State Judicial Council, the California Alliance Against Domestic Violence, prosecutors, and law enforcement, probation, and parole officers, shall develop a protocol for the implementation of the provisions of this section. The protocol shall be designed to facilitate the enforcement of restrictions on firearm ownership, including provisions for giving notice to defendants who are restricted, provisions for informing those defendants of the procedures by which defendants shall dispose of firearms when required to do so, provisions explaining how defendants shall provide proof of the lawful disposition of firearms, and provisions explaining how defendants may obtain possession of seized firearms when legally permitted to do so pursuant to this section or any other provision of law. The protocol shall be completed on or before January 1, 2005.
- SEC. 9. Section 12021.3 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 12021.3. (a) (1) Any person who claims title to any firearm that is in the custody or control of a court or law enforcement agency and who wishes to have the firearm returned to him or her shall make application for a determination by the Department of Justice as to whether he or she is eligible to possess a firearm. The application shall include the following:
- (A) The applicant's name, date and place of birth, gender, telephone number, and complete address.
- (B) Whether the applicant is a United States citizen. If the applicant is not a United States citizen, he or she shall also provide his or her country of citizenship and his or her alien registration or I-94 number.
- (C) If the firearm is a handgun, the firearm's make, model, caliber, barrel length, handgun type, country of origin, and serial number.
- (D) For residents of California, the applicant's valid California driver's license number or valid California identification card number issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles. For nonresidents of California, a copy of the applicant's military identification with orders indicating that the individual is

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stationed in California, or a copy of the applicant's valid driver's license from the state of residence, or a copy of the applicant's state identification card from the state of residence. Copies of the documents provided by non-California residents shall be notarized.

- (E) The name of the court or law enforcement agency holding the firearm.
 - (F) The signature of the applicant and the date of signature.
- (G) Any person furnishing a fictitious name or address or knowingly furnishing any incorrect information or knowingly omitting any information required to be provided for the application, including any notarized information pursuant to subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (2) A person who owns a firearm that is in the custody of a court or law enforcement agency and who does not wish to obtain possession of the firearm, and the firearm is an otherwise legal firearm, and the person otherwise has right to title of the firearm, shall be entitled to sell or transfer title of the firearm to a licensed dealer as defined in Section 12071.
- (3) Any person furnishing a fictitious name or address, or knowingly furnishing any incorrect information or knowingly omitting any information required to be provided for the application, including any notarized information pursuant to subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) is punishable as a misdemeanor.
- (b) No law enforcement agency or court that has taken custody of any firearm may return the firearm to any individual unless the following requirements are satisfied:
- (1) That individual presents to the agency or court notification of a determination by the department pursuant to subdivision (e) that the person is eligible to possess firearms.
- (2) If the agency or court has direct access to the Automated Firearms System, the agency or court has verified that the firearm is not listed as stolen pursuant to Section 11108, and that the firearm has been recorded in the Automated Firearms System in the name of the individual who seeks its return.
- (3) If the firearm has been reported lost or stolen pursuant to Section 11108, a law enforcement agency shall notify the owner or person entitled to possession pursuant to Section 11108.5.

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However, that person shall provide proof of eligibility to possess a firearm pursuant to subdivision (e). Nothing in this subdivision 3 shall prevent the local law enforcement agency from charging the 4 rightful owner or person entitled to possession of the firearm the 5 fees described in subdivision (j). However, individuals who are applying for a background check to retrieve a firearm that comes 6 7 into the custody or control of the court or law enforcement agency pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be exempt from the fees in subdivision (c) provided that the court or agency determines 10 the firearm was reported stolen to a law enforcement agency prior to the date the firearm came into custody or control of the 11 12 court or law enforcement agency or within five business days of 13 the firearm being stolen from its owner. The court or agency 14 shall notify the Department of Justice of this fee exemption in a 15 manner prescribed by the department. 16

- (c) The Department of Justice shall establish a fee of twenty dollars (\$20) per request for return of a firearm, plus a three-dollar (\$3) charge for each additional handgun being processed as part of the request to return a firearm, to cover its costs for processing firearm clearance determinations submitted pursuant to this section. The fees shall be deposited into the Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account. The department may increase the fee by using the California Consumer Price Index as compiled and reported by the California Department of Industrial Relations to determine an annual rate of increase. Any fee increase shall be rounded to the nearest dollar.
- (d) When the Department of Justice receives a completed application pursuant to subdivision (a) accompanied with the fee required pursuant to subdivision (c), it shall conduct an eligibility check of the applicant to determine whether the applicant is eligible to possess firearms.
- (e) (1) If the department determines that the applicant is eligible to possess the firearm, the department shall provide the applicant with written notification that includes the following:
 - (A) The identity of the applicant.
- 36 (B) A statement that the applicant is eligible to possess a firearm.
- 38 (C) If the firearm is a handgun, a description of the handgun by make, model, and serial number.

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(2) If the firearm is a handgun, the department shall enter a record of the handgun into the Automated Firearms System.

- (3) The department shall have 30 days from the date of receipt to complete the background check unless delayed by circumstances beyond the control of the department. The applicant may contact the department to inquire about the reason for the delay.
- (f) If the department denies the application, and the firearm is an otherwise legal firearm, the department shall notify the applicant of the denial and provide a form for the applicant to use to sell or transfer the firearm to a licensed dealer as defined in Section 12071. The applicant may contact the department to inquire about the reason for the denial.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no law enforcement agency or court shall be required to retain a firearm for more than 180 days after the owner of the firearm has been notified by the court or law enforcement agency that the firearm has been made available for return. An unclaimed firearm may be disposed of after the 180-day period has expired.
- (h) Notwithstanding Section 11106, the department may retain personal information about an applicant in connection with a claim for a firearm that is not a handgun to allow for law enforcement confirmation of compliance with this section. The information retained may include personal identifying information regarding the individual applying for the clearance, but may not include information that identifies any particular firearm that is not a handgun.
- (i) (1) If a local law enforcement agency determines that the applicant is the legal owner of any firearm deposited with the local law enforcement agency and is prohibited from possessing any firearm and the firearm is an otherwise legal firearm, the applicant shall be entitled to sell or transfer the firearm to a licensed dealer as defined in Section 12071.
- (2) If the firearm has been lost or stolen, the firearm shall be restored to the lawful owner pursuant to Section 11108.5 upon his or her identification of the firearm and proof of ownership, and proof of eligibility to possess a firearm pursuant to subdivision (e). Nothing in this subdivision shall prevent the local law enforcement agency from charging the rightful owner of the firearm the fees described in subdivision (j).

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(3) Subdivision (a) of Section 12070 shall not apply to deliveries, transfers, or returns of firearms made by a court or a local law enforcement agency pursuant to this section.

- (4) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to deliveries, transfers, or returns of firearms made pursuant to this section.
- (j) (1) A city, county, or city and county, or a state agency may adopt a regulation, ordinance, or resolution imposing a charge equal to its administrative costs relating to the seizure, impounding, storage, or release of firearms. The fees shall not exceed the actual costs incurred for the expenses directly related to taking possession of a firearm, storing the firearm, and surrendering possession of the firearm to a licensed firearms dealer or to the owner. Those administrative costs may be waived by the local or state agency upon verifiable proof that the firearm was reported stolen at the time the firearm came into the custody or control of the law enforcement agency.
- (2) The following apply to any charges imposed for administrative costs pursuant to this subdivision:
- (A) The charges shall only be imposed on the person claiming title to the firearms.
- (B) Any charges shall be collected by the local or state authority only from the person claiming title to the firearm.
- (C) The charges shall be in addition to any other charges authorized or imposed pursuant to this code.
- (D) No charge may be imposed for any hearing or appeal relating to the removal, impound, storage, or release of a firearm unless that hearing or appeal was requested in writing by the legal owner of the firearm. In addition, the charge may be imposed only upon the person requesting that hearing or appeal.
- (3) No costs for any hearing or appeal related to the release of a firearm shall be charged to the legal owner who redeems the firearm unless the legal owner voluntarily requests the post storage hearing or appeal. No city, county, city and county, or state agency shall require a legal owner to request a post storage hearing as a requirement for release of the firearm to the legal owner.
- 38 (k) In a proceeding for the return of a firearm seized and not 39 returned pursuant to this section, where the defendant or

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cross-defendant is a law enforcement agency, the court shall award reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing party.

- SEC. 10. Section 12026.2 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 12026.2. (a) Section 12025 does not apply to, or affect, any of the following:
- (1) The possession of a firearm by an authorized participant in a motion picture, television, or video production or entertainment event when the participant lawfully uses the firearm as part of that production or event or while going directly to, or coming directly from, that production or event.
- (2) The possession of a firearm in a locked container by a member of any club or organization, organized for the purpose of lawfully collecting and lawfully displaying pistols, revolvers, or other firearms, while the member is at meetings of the clubs or organizations or while going directly to, and coming directly from, those meetings.
- (3) The transportation of a firearm by a participant when going directly to, or coming directly from, a recognized safety or hunter safety class, or a recognized sporting event involving that firearm.
- (4) The transportation of a firearm by a person listed in Section 12026 directly between any of the places mentioned in Section 12026.
- (5) The transportation of a firearm by a person when going directly to, or coming directly from, a fixed place of business or private residential property for the purpose of the lawful repair or the lawful transfer, sale, or loan of that firearm.
- (6) The transportation of a firearm by a person listed in Section 12026 when going directly from the place where that person lawfully received that firearm to that person's place of residence or place of business or to private property owned or lawfully possessed by that person.
- (7) The transportation of a firearm by a person when going directly to, or coming directly from, a gun show, swap meet, or similar event to which the public is invited, for the purpose of displaying that firearm in a lawful manner.
- (8) The transportation of a firearm by an authorized employee or agent of a supplier of firearms when going directly to, or coming directly from, a motion picture, television, or video

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production or entertainment event for the purpose of providing that firearm to an authorized participant to lawfully use as a part of that production or event.

- (9) The transportation of a firearm by a person when going directly to, or coming directly from, a target range, which holds a regulatory or business license, for the purposes of practicing shooting at targets with that firearm at that target range.
- (10) The transportation of a firearm by a person when going directly to, or coming directly from, a place designated by a person authorized to issue licenses pursuant to Section 12050 when done at the request of the issuing agency so that the issuing agency can determine whether or not a license should be issued to that person to carry that firearm.
- (11) The transportation of a firearm by a person when going directly to, or coming directly from, a law enforcement agency for the purpose of a lawful transfer, sale, or loan of that firearm pursuant to Section 12084.
- (12) The transportation of a firearm by a person when going directly to, or coming directly from, a lawful camping activity for the purpose of having that firearm available for lawful personal protection while at the lawful campsite. This paragraph shall not be construed to override the statutory authority granted to the Department of Parks and Recreation or any other state or local governmental agencies to promulgate rules and regulations governing the administration of parks and campgrounds.

26 (13)

(12) The transportation of a firearm by a person in order to comply with subdivision (c) or (i) of Section 12078 as it pertains to that firearm.

(14)

(13) The transportation of a firearm by a person in order to utilize subdivision (l) of Section 12078 as it pertains to that firearm.

34 (15)

(14) The transportation of a firearm by a person when going directly to, or coming directly from, a gun show or event, as defined in Section 478.100 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, for the purpose of lawfully transferring, selling, or loaning that firearm in accordance with subdivision (d) of Section 12072.

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1 (16)

(15) The transportation of a firearm by a person in order to utilize paragraph (3) (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 12078 as it pertains to that firearm.

(17)

(16) The transportation of a firearm by a person who finds the firearm in order to comply with Article 1 (commencing with Section 2080) of Chapter 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code as it pertains to that firearm and if that firearm is being transported to a law enforcement agency, the person gives prior notice to the law enforcement agency that he or she is transporting the firearm to the law enforcement agency.

(18)

(17) The transportation of a firearm by a person who finds the firearm and is transporting it to a law enforcement agency for disposition according to law, if he or she gives prior notice to the law enforcement agency that he or she is transporting the firearm to the law enforcement agency for disposition according to law.

(19)

(18) The transportation of a firearm by a person in order to comply with paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072 as it pertains to that firearm.

(20)

(19) The transportation of a firearm by a person in order to comply with paragraph (3) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072 as it pertains to that firearm.

(21)

- (20) The transportation of a firearm by a person for the purpose of obtaining an identification number or mark assigned for that firearm from the Department of Justice pursuant to Section 12092.
- (b) In order for a firearm to be exempted under subdivision (a), while being transported to or from a place, the firearm shall be unloaded, kept in a locked container, as defined in subdivision (d), and the course of travel shall include only those deviations between authorized locations as are reasonably necessary under the circumstances.
- (c) This section does not prohibit or limit the otherwise lawful carrying or transportation of any pistol, revolver, or other firearm

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1 capable of being concealed upon the person in accordance with 2 this chapter.

- (d) As used in this section, "locked container" means a secure container which is fully enclosed and locked by a padlock, keylock, combination lock, or similar locking device. The term "locked container" does not include the utility or glove compartment of a motor vehicle.
- SEC. 11. Section 12028.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 10 12028.5. (a) As used in this section, the following definitions shall apply:
 - (1) "Abuse" means any of the following:
 - (A) Intentionally or recklessly to cause or attempt to cause bodily injury.
 - (B) Sexual assault.
 - (C) To place a person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to that person or to another.
 - (D) To molest, attack, strike, stalk, destroy personal property, or violate the terms of a domestic violence protective order issued pursuant to Part 4 (commencing with Section 6300) of Division 10 of the Family Code.
 - (2) "Domestic violence" means abuse perpetrated against any of the following persons:
 - (A) A spouse or former spouse.
 - (B) A cohabitant or former cohabitant, as defined in Section 6209 of the Family Code.
 - (C) A person with whom the respondent is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship.
 - (D) A person with whom the respondent has had a child, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child of the female parent under the Uniform Parentage Act (Part 3 (commencing with Section 7600) of Division 12 of the Family Code).
 - (E) A child of a party or a child who is the subject of an action under the Uniform Parentage Act, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child to be protected.
 - (F) Any other person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree.
- 39 (3) "Deadly weapon" means any weapon, the possession or 40 concealed carrying of which is prohibited by Section 12020.

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1 (b) A sheriff, undersheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal, deputy 2 marshal, or police officer of a city, as defined in subdivision (a) 3 of Section 830.1, a peace officer of the Department of the 4 California Highway Patrol, as defined in subdivision (a) of 5 Section 830.2, a member of the University of California Police 6 Department, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 830.2, an 7 officer listed in Section 830.6 while acting in the course and 8 scope of his or her employment as a peace officer, a member of a California State University Police Department, as defined in 10 subdivision (c) of Section 830.2, a peace officer of the 11 Department of Parks and Recreation, as defined in subdivision (f) 12 of Section 830.2, a peace officer, as defined in subdivision (d) of 13 Section 830.31, a peace officer, as defined in subdivisions (a) and 14 (b) of Section 830.32, and a peace officer, as defined in Section 15 830.5, who is at the scene of a domestic violence incident 16 involving a threat to human life or a physical assault, shall take 17 temporary custody of any firearm or other deadly weapon in 18 plain sight or discovered pursuant to a consensual or other lawful 19 search as necessary for the protection of the peace officer or 20 other persons present. Upon taking custody of a firearm or other 21 deadly weapon, the officer shall give the owner or person who 22 possessed the firearm a receipt. The receipt shall describe the 23 firearm or other deadly weapon and list any identification or 24 serial number on the firearm. The receipt shall indicate where the 25 firearm or other deadly weapon can be recovered, the time limit 26 for recovery as required by this section, and the date after which 27 the owner or possessor can recover the firearm or other deadly 28 weapon. No firearm or other deadly weapon shall be held less 29 than 48 hours. Except as provided in subdivision (f), if a firearm 30 or other deadly weapon is not retained for use as evidence related 31 to criminal charges brought as a result of the domestic violence 32 incident or is not retained because it was illegally possessed, the 33 firearm or other deadly weapon shall be made available to the 34 owner or person who was in lawful possession 48 hours after the 35 seizure or as soon thereafter as possible, but no later than five 36 business days after the seizure owner or person who was in 37 lawful possession demonstrates compliance with Section 38 12021.3. In any civil action or proceeding for the return of 39 firearms or ammunition or other deadly weapon seized by any 40 state or local law enforcement agency and not returned within

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five business days following the initial seizure, except as provided in subdivision (d), the court shall allow reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing party.

- (c) Any peace officer, as defined in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 830.32, who takes custody of a firearm or deadly weapon pursuant to this section shall deliver the firearm within 24 hours to the city police department or county sheriff's office in the jurisdiction where the college or school is located.
- (d) Any firearm or other deadly weapon that has been taken into custody that has been stolen shall be restored to the lawful owner, as soon as its use for evidence has been served, upon his or her identification of the firearm or other deadly weapon and proof of ownership, and after the law enforcement agency has complied with Section 12021.3.
- (e) Any firearm or other deadly weapon taken into custody and held by a police, university police, or sheriff's department or by a marshal's office, by a peace officer of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 830.2, by a peace officer of the Department of Parks and Recreation, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 830.2, by a peace officer, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 830.31, or by a peace officer, as defined in Section 830.5, for longer than 12 months and not recovered by the owner or person who has lawful possession at the time it was taken into custody, shall be considered a nuisance and sold or destroyed as provided in subdivision (c) of Section 12028. Firearms or other deadly weapons not recovered within 12 months due to an extended hearing process as provided in subdivision (j), are not subject to destruction until the court issues a decision, and then only if the court does not order the return of the firearm or other deadly weapon to the owner.
- (f) In those cases in which a law enforcement agency has reasonable cause to believe that the return of a firearm or other deadly weapon would be likely to result in endangering the victim or the person reporting the assault or threat, the agency shall advise the owner of the firearm or other deadly weapon, and within 60 days of the date of seizure, initiate a petition in superior court to determine if the firearm or other deadly weapon should be returned. The law enforcement agency may make an exparte application stating good cause for an order extending the

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time to file a petition. Including any extension of time granted in response to an ex parte request, a petition must be filed within 90 days of the date of seizure of the firearm or other deadly weapon.

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- (g) The law enforcement agency shall inform the owner or person who had lawful possession of the firearm or other deadly weapon, at that person's last known address by registered mail, return receipt requested, that he or she has 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice to respond to the court clerk to confirm his or her desire for a hearing, and that the failure to respond shall result in a default order forfeiting the confiscated firearm or other deadly weapon. For the purposes of this subdivision, the person's last known address shall be presumed to be the address provided to the law enforcement officer by that person at the time of the family violence incident. In the event the person whose firearm or other deadly weapon was seized does not reside at the last address provided to the agency, the agency shall make a diligent, good faith effort to learn the whereabouts of the person and to comply with these notification requirements.
- (h) If the person requests a hearing, the court clerk shall set a hearing no later than 30 days from receipt of that request. The court clerk shall notify the person, the law enforcement agency involved, and the district attorney of the date, time, and place of the hearing. Unless it is shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the return of the firearm or other deadly weapon would result in endangering the victim or the person reporting the assault or threat, the court shall order the return of the firearm or other deadly weapon and shall award reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing party.
- (i) If the person does not request a hearing or does not otherwise respond within 30 days of the receipt of the notice, the law enforcement agency may file a petition for an order of default and may dispose of the firearm or other deadly weapon as provided in Section 12028.
- (j) If, at the hearing, the court does not order the return of the firearm or other deadly weapon to the owner or person who had lawful possession, that person may petition the court for a second hearing within 12 months from the date of the initial hearing. If there is a petition for a second hearing, unless it is shown by clear and convincing evidence that the return of the firearm or other deadly weapon would result in endangering the victim or

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the person reporting the assault or threat, the court shall order the return of the firearm or other deadly weapon and shall award reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing party. If the owner or person who had lawful possession does not petition the court within this 12-month period for a second hearing or is unsuccessful at the second hearing in gaining return of the firearm or other deadly weapon, the firearm or other deadly weapon may be disposed of as provided in Section 12028.

- (k) The law enforcement agency, or the individual law enforcement officer, shall not be liable for any act in the good faith exercise of this section.
- SEC. 12. Section 12035 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 12035. (a) As used in this section, the following definitions apply:
- (1) "Locking device" means a device that is designed to prevent the firearm from functioning and when applied to the firearm, renders the firearm inoperable.
- (2) "Loaded firearm" has the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 12031.
 - (3) "Child" means a person under 18 years of age.
- (4) "Great bodily injury" has the same meaning as set forth in Section 12022.7.
- (5) "Locked container" has the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (d) of Section 12026.2.
- (b) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (c), a person commits the crime of "criminal storage of a firearm of the first degree" if he or she keeps any loaded firearm within any premises that are under his or her custody or control and he or she knows or reasonably should know that a child is likely to gain access to the firearm without the permission of the child's parent or legal guardian and the child obtains access to the firearm and thereby causes death or great bodily injury to himself, herself, or any other person.
- (2) Except as provided in subdivision (c), a person commits the crime of "criminal storage of a firearm of the second degree" if he or she keeps any loaded firearm within any premises that are under his or her custody or control and he or she knows or reasonably should know that a child is likely to gain access to the firearm without the permission of the child's parent or legal

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guardian and the child obtains access to the firearm and thereby causes injury, other than great bodily injury, to himself, herself, or any other person, or carries the firearm either to a public place or in violation of Section 417.

- (c) Subdivision (b) shall not apply whenever any of the following occurs:
- (1) The child obtains the firearm as a result of an illegal entry to any premises by any person.
- (2) The firearm is kept in a locked container or in a location that a reasonable person would believe to be secure.
- (3) The firearm is carried on the person or within such a close proximity thereto that the individual can readily retrieve and use the firearm as if carried on the person.
- (4) The firearm is locked with a locking device that has rendered the firearm inoperable.
- (5) The person is a peace officer or a member of the armed forces or National Guard and the child obtains the firearm during, or incidental to, the performance of the person's duties.
- (6) The child obtains, or obtains and discharges, the firearm in a lawful act of self-defense or defense of another person, or persons.
- (7) The person who keeps a loaded firearm on any premise that is under his or her custody or control has no reasonable expectation, based on objective facts and circumstances, that a child is likely to be present on the premises.
 - (d) Criminal storage of a firearm is punishable as follows:
- (1) Criminal storage of a firearm in the first degree, by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years, by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine; or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (2) Criminal storage of a firearm in the second degree, by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.
- (e) If the person who allegedly violated this section is the parent or guardian of a child who is injured or who dies as the result of an accidental shooting, the district attorney shall consider, among other factors, the impact of the injury or death

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on the person alleged to have violated this section when deciding whether to prosecute an alleged violation. It is the Legislature's intent that a parent or guardian of a child who is injured or who dies as the result of an accidental shooting shall be prosecuted only in those instances in which the parent or guardian behaved in a grossly negligent manner or where similarly egregious circumstances exist. This subdivision shall not otherwise restrict, in any manner, the factors that a district attorney may consider when deciding whether to prosecute alleged violations of this section.

(f) If the person who allegedly violated this section is the parent or guardian of a child who is injured or who dies as the result of an accidental shooting, no arrest of the person for the alleged violation of this section shall occur until at least seven days after the date upon which the accidental shooting occurred.

In addition to the limitation contained in this subdivision, a law enforcement officer shall consider the health status of a child who suffers great bodily injury as the result of an accidental shooting prior to arresting a person for a violation of this section, if the person to be arrested is the parent or guardian of the injured child. The intent of this subdivision is to encourage law enforcement officials to delay the arrest of a parent or guardian of a seriously injured child while the child remains on life-support equipment or is in a similarly critical medical condition.

- (g) (1) The fact that the person who allegedly violated this section attended a firearm safety training course prior to the purchase of the firearm that is obtained by a child in violation of this section shall be considered a mitigating factor by a district attorney when he or she is deciding whether to prosecute the alleged violation.
- (2) In any action or trial commenced under this section, the fact that the person who allegedly violated this section attended a firearm safety training course prior to the purchase of the firearm that is obtained by a child in violation of this section, shall be admissible.
- (h) Every person licensed under Section 12071 shall post within the licensed premises the notice required by paragraph (7) of subdivision (b) of that section Section 12071.4, disclosing the

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1 duty imposed by this section upon any person who keeps a 2 loaded firearm.

- SEC. 13. Section 12036 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 12036. (a) As used in this section, the following definitions shall apply:
- (1) "Locking device" means a device that is designed to prevent the firearm from functioning and when applied to the firearm, renders the firearm inoperable.
 - (2) "Child" means a person under the age of 18 years.
- (3) "Off-premises" means premises other than the premises where the firearm was stored.
- (4) "Locked container" has the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (d) of Section 12026.2.
- (b) A person who keeps a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, loaded or unloaded, within any premises that are under his or her custody or control and he or she knows or reasonably should know that a child is likely to gain access to that firearm without the permission of the child's parent or legal guardian and the child obtains access to that firearm and thereafter carries that firearm off-premises, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.
- (c) A person who keeps any firearm within any premises that is under his or her custody or control and he or she knows or reasonably should know that a child is likely to gain access to the firearm without the permission of the child's parent or legal guardian and the child obtains access to the firearm and thereafter carries that firearm off-premises to any public or private preschool, elementary school, middle school, high school, or to any school-sponsored event, activity, or performance whether occurring on school grounds or elsewhere, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.
- (d) A pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person that a child gains access to and carries off-premises in violation of this section shall be deemed "used in the commission of any misdemeanor as provided in this code or

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any felony" for the purpose of subdivision (b) of Section 12028 regarding the authority to confiscate firearms and other deadly weapons as a nuisance.

- (e) This section shall not apply if any one of the following circumstances exists:
- (1) The child obtains the pistol, revolver, or other firearm eapable of being conecaled upon the person firearm as a result of an illegal entry into any premises by any person.
- (2) The pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being eonecaled upon the person firearm is kept in a locked container or in a location that a reasonable person would believe to be secure.
- (3) The pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person firearm is locked with a locking device that has rendered the firearm inoperable.
- (4) The pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being eonecaled upon a person firearm is carried on the person within such a close range that the individual can readily retrieve and use the firearm as if carried on the person.
- (5) The person is a peace officer or a member of the Armed Forces or National Guard and the child obtains the pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person firearm during, or incidental to, the performance of the person's duties.
- (6) The child obtains, or obtains and discharges, the pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person firearm in a lawful act of self-defense or defense of another person or persons.
- (7) The person who keeps a pistol, revolver, or other firearm eapable of being concealed upon the person firearm has no reasonable expectation, based on objective facts and circumstances, that a child is likely to be present on the premises.
- (f) If the person who allegedly violated this section is the parent or guardian of a child who is injured or who dies as the result of an accidental shooting, the district attorney shall consider, among other factors, the impact of the injury or death on the person alleged to have violated this section when deciding whether to prosecute the alleged violation. It is the Legislature's intent that a parent or guardian of a child who is injured or who dies as the result of an accidental shooting shall be prosecuted

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only in those instances in which the parent or guardian behaved in a grossly negligent manner or where similarly egregious circumstances exist. This subdivision shall not otherwise restrict, in any manner, the factors that a district attorney may consider when deciding whether to prosecute alleged violations of this section.

(g) If the person who allegedly violated this section is the parent or guardian of a child who is injured or who dies as the result of an accidental shooting, no arrest of the person for the alleged violation of this section shall occur until at least seven days after the date upon which the accidental shooting occurred.

In addition to the limitation contained in this subdivision, a law enforcement officer shall consider the health status of a child who suffers great bodily injury as the result of an accidental shooting prior to arresting a person for a violation of this section, if the person to be arrested is the parent or guardian of the injured child. The intent of this subdivision is to encourage law enforcement officials to delay the arrest of a parent or guardian of a seriously injured child while the child remains on life-support equipment or is in a similarly critical medical condition.

- (h) (1) The fact that the person who allegedly violated this section attended a firearm safety training course prior to the purchase of the firearm that is obtained by a child in violation of this section shall be considered a mitigating factor by a district attorney when he or she is deciding whether to prosecute the alleged violation.
- (2) In any action or trial commenced under this section, the fact that the person who allegedly violated this section attended a firearm safety training course prior to the purchase of the firearm that is obtained by a child in violation of this section, shall be admissible.
- (i) Every person licensed under Section 12071 shall post within the licensed premises the notice required by paragraph (7) of subdivision (b) of that section Section 12071.4, disclosing the duty imposed by this section upon any person who keeps any firearm
- 38 SEC. 14. Section 12070 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

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12070. (a) No person shall sell, lease, or transfer firearms unless he or she has been issued a license pursuant to Section 12071. Any person violating this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

- (b) Subdivision (a) does not include any of the following:
- (1) The sale, lease, or transfer of any firearm by a person acting pursuant to operation of law, a court order, or pursuant to the Enforcement of Judgments Law (Title 9 (commencing with Section 680.010) of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure), or by a person who liquidates a personal firearm collection to satisfy a court judgment.
- (2) A person acting pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 186.22a or subdivision (c) of Section 12028.
- (3) The sale, lease, or transfer of a firearm by a person who obtains title to the firearm by intestate succession or by bequest or as a surviving spouse pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 13500) of Part 2 of Division 8 of the Probate Code, provided the person disposes of the firearm within 60 days of receipt of the firearm.
 - (4) The infrequent sale, lease, or transfer of firearms.
- (5) The sale, lease, or transfer of used firearms other than pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person, at gun shows or events, as specified in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 12071.1, by a person other than a licensee or dealer, provided the person has a valid federal firearms license and a current certificate of eligibility issued by the Department of Justice, as specified in Section 12071, and provided all the sales, leases, or transfers fully comply with subdivision (d) of Section 12072. However, the person shall not engage in the sale, lease, or transfer of used firearms other than pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person at more than 12 gun shows or events in any calendar year and shall not sell, lease, or transfer more than 15 used firearms other than pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person at any single gun show or event. In no event shall the person sell more than 75 used firearms other than pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person in any calendar year.

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A person described in this paragraph shall be known as a "Gun Show Trader."

The Department of Justice shall adopt regulations to administer this program and shall recover the full costs of administration from fees assessed applicants.

As used in this paragraph, the term "used firearm" means a firearm that has been sold previously at retail and is more than three years old.

- (6) The activities of a law enforcement agency pursuant to Section 12084.
- (7)—Deliveries, sales, or transfers of firearms between or to importers and manufacturers of firearms licensed to engage in business pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(8)

(7) The sale, delivery, or transfer of firearms by manufacturers or importers licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto to dealers or wholesalers.

(9)

(8) Deliveries and transfers of firearms made pursuant to Section 12028, 12028.5, or 12030.

(10)

(9) The loan of a firearm for the purposes of shooting at targets, if the loan occurs on the premises of a target facility which holds a business or regulatory license or on the premises of any club or organization organized for the purposes of practicing shooting at targets upon established ranges, whether public or private, if the firearm is at all times kept within the premises of the target range or on the premises of the club or organization.

(11)

34 (10) Sales, deliveries, or transfers of firearms by 35 manufacturers, importers, or wholesalers licensed pursuant to 36 Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the 37 United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto to 38 persons who reside outside this state who are licensed pursuant to 39 Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the 40 United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, if AB 1060 — 42 —

the sale, delivery, or transfer is in accordance with Chapter 44
(commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States
Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

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- (11) Sales, deliveries, or transfers of firearms by persons who reside outside this state and are licensed outside this state pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto to wholesalers, manufacturers, or importers, if the sale, delivery, or transfer is in accordance with Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.
- 13 (13)
- 14 (12) Sales, deliveries, or transfers of firearms by wholesalers to dealers.
 - (14)
 - (13) Sales, deliveries, or transfers of firearms by persons who reside outside this state to persons licensed pursuant to Section 12071, if the sale, delivery, or transfer is in accordance with Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.
- 22 (15)
 - (14) Sales, deliveries, or transfers of firearms by persons who reside outside this state and are licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto to dealers, if the sale, delivery, or transfer is in accordance with Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.
- 30 (16)
 - (15) The delivery, sale, or transfer of an unloaded firearm by one wholesaler to another wholesaler if that firearm is intended as merchandise in the receiving wholesaler's business.
- 34 (17)
- 35 (16) The loan of an unloaded firearm or the loan of a firearm 36 loaded with blank cartridges for use solely as a prop for a motion 37 picture, television, or video production or entertainment or 38 theatrical event.
- 39 (18)

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(17) The delivery of an unloaded firearm that is a curio or relic, as defined in Section 478.11 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, by a person licensed as a collector pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto with a current certificate of eligibility issued pursuant to Section 12071 to a dealer.

- (18) The loan of a firearm by a security company, or the authorized representative of a branch of that company located in this state, to an authorized employee thereof who is authorized to carry a firearm in accordance with subdivision (d) of Section 12031 in the course and scope of employment, if the firearm is loaned to the authorized employee to carry in the course and scope of employment.
 - (c) (1) As used in this section, "infrequent" means:
- (A) For pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person, less than six transactions per calendar year. For this purpose, "transaction" means a single sale, lease, or transfer of any number of pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person.
- (B) For firearms other than pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person, occasional and without regularity.
- (2) As used in this section, "operation of law" includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:
- (A) The executor or administrator of an estate, if the estate includes firearms.
- (B) A secured creditor or an agent or employee thereof when the firearms are possessed as collateral for, or as a result of, a default under a security agreement under the Commercial Code.
- (C) A levying officer, as defined in Section 481.140, 511.060, or 680.260 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (D) A receiver performing his or her functions as a receiver, if the receivership estate includes firearms.
- (E) A trustee in bankruptcy performing his or her duties, if the bankruptcy estate includes firearms.
- (F) An assignee for the benefit of creditors performing his or her functions as an assignee, if the assignment includes firearms.
- 39 (G) A transmutation of property between spouses pursuant to 40 Section 850 of the Family Code.

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(H) Firearms received by the family of a police officer or deputy sheriff from a local agency pursuant to Section 50081 of the Government Code.

- (I) The transfer of a firearm by a law enforcement agency to the person who found the firearm where the delivery is to the person as the finder of the firearm pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 2080) of Chapter 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code.
 - SEC. 15. Section 12071 of the Penal Code is repealed.
- 12071. (a) (1) As used in this chapter, the term "licensee," "person licensed pursuant to Section 12071," or "dealer" means a person who has all of the following:
 - (A) A valid federal firearms license.
- (B) Any regulatory or business license, or licenses, required by local government.
- (C) A valid seller's permit issued by the State Board of Equalization.
- (D) A certificate of eligibility issued by the Department of Justice pursuant to paragraph (4).
 - (E) A license issued in the format prescribed by paragraph (6).
- (F) Is among those recorded in the centralized list specified in subdivision (e).
- (2) The duly constituted licensing authority of a city, county, or a city and county shall accept applications for, and may grant licenses permitting, licensees to sell firearms at retail within the city, county, or city and county. The duly constituted licensing authority shall inform applicants who are denied licenses of the reasons for the denial in writing.
- (3) No license shall be granted to any applicant who fails to provide a copy of his or her valid federal firearms license, valid seller's permit issued by the State Board of Equalization, and the certificate of eligibility described in paragraph (4).
- (4) A person may request a certificate of eligibility from the Department of Justice and the Department of Justice shall issue a certificate to an applicant if the department's records indicate that the applicant is not a person who is prohibited from possessing firearms.
- (5) The department shall adopt regulations to administer the certificate of eligibility program and shall recover the full costs

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of administering the program by imposing fees assessed to applicants who apply for those certificates.

- (6) A license granted by the duly constituted licensing authority of any city, county, or city and county, shall be valid for not more than one year from the date of issuance and shall be in one of the following forms:
 - (A) In the form prescribed by the Attorney General.

- (B) A regulatory or business license that states on its face "Valid for Retail Sales of Firearms" and is endorsed by the signature of the issuing authority.
- (C) A letter from the duly constituted licensing authority having primary jurisdiction for the applicant's intended business location stating that the jurisdiction does not require any form of regulatory or business license or does not otherwise restrict or regulate the sale of firearms.
- (7) Local licensing authorities may assess fees to recover their full costs of processing applications for licenses.
- (b) A license is subject to forfeiture for a breach of any of the following prohibitions and requirements:
- (1) (A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), the business shall be conducted only in the buildings designated in the license.
- (B) A person licensed pursuant to subdivision (a) may take possession of firearms and commence preparation of registers for the sale, delivery, or transfer of firearms at gun shows or events, as defined in Section 478.100 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or its successor, if the gun show or event is not conducted from any motorized or towed vehicle. A person conducting business pursuant to this subparagraph shall be entitled to conduct business as authorized herein at any gun show or event in the state without regard to the jurisdiction within this state that issued the license pursuant to subdivision (a), provided the person complies with (i) all applicable laws, including, but not limited to, the waiting period specified in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (3), and (ii) all applicable local laws, regulations, and fees, if any.

A person conducting business pursuant to this subparagraph shall publicly display his or her license issued pursuant to subdivision (a), or a facsimile thereof, at any gun show or event, as specified in this subparagraph.

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(C) A person licensed pursuant to subdivision (a) may engage in the sale and transfer of firearms other than pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person, at events specified in subdivision (g) of Section 12078, subject to the prohibitions and restrictions contained in that subdivision.

A person licensed pursuant to subdivision (a) also may accept delivery of firearms other than pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person, outside the building designated in the license, provided the firearm is being donated for the purpose of sale or transfer at an auction or similar event specified in subdivision (g) of Section 12078.

- (D) The firearm may be delivered to the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm at one of the following places:
 - (i) The building designated in the license.
 - (ii) The places specified in subparagraph (B) or (C).
- (iii) The place of residence of, the fixed place of business of, or on private property owned or lawfully possessed by, the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm.
- (2) The license or a copy thereof, certified by the issuing authority, shall be displayed on the premises where it can easily be seen.
 - (3) No firearm shall be delivered:
- (A) Within 10 days of the application to purchase, or, after notice by the department pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 12076, within 10 days of the submission to the department of any correction to the application, or within 10 days of the submission to the department of any fee required pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 12076, whichever is later.
- (B) Unless unloaded and securely wrapped or unloaded and in a locked container.
- (C) Unless the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm presents clear evidence of his or her identity and age to the dealer.
- (D) Whenever the dealer is notified by the Department of Justice that the person is in a prohibited class described in Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The dealer shall make available to the person in the prohibited class a prohibited notice and transfer form, provided by the department, stating that the person is prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm, and

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that the person may obtain from the department the reason for the
 prohibition.

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- (4) No pistol, revolver, or other firearm or imitation thereof eapable of being concealed upon the person, or placard advertising the sale or other transfer thereof, shall be displayed in any part of the premises where it can readily be seen from the outside.
- (5) The licensee shall agree to and shall act properly and promptly in processing firearms transactions pursuant to Section 12082.
- (6) The licensee shall comply with Sections 12073, 12076, and 12077, subdivisions (a) and (b) and paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072, and subdivision (a) of Section 12316.
- (7) The licensee shall post conspicuously within the licensed premises the following warnings in block letters not less than one inch in height:
- 17 (A) "IF YOU KEEP A LOADED FIREARM WITHIN ANY 18 PREMISES UNDER YOUR CUSTODY OR CONTROL, AND 19 A PERSON UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE OBTAINS IT AND 20 USES IT, RESULTING IN INJURY OR DEATH, OR 21 CARRIES IT TO A PUBLIC PLACE, YOU MAY BE GUILTY 22 OF A MISDEMEANOR OR A FELONY UNLESS YOU 23 STORED THE FIREARM IN A LOCKED CONTAINER OR LOCKED THE FIREARM WITH A LOCKING DEVICE, TO 25 **KEEP IT FROM TEMPORARILY FUNCTIONING."**
- 26 (B) "IF YOU KEEP A PISTOL, REVOLVER, OR OTHER 27 FIREARM CAPABLE OF BEING CONCEALED UPON THE PERSON, WITHIN ANY PREMISES UNDER YOUR 28 29 CUSTODY OR CONTROL, AND A PERSON UNDER 18 30 YEARS OF AGE GAINS ACCESS TO THE FIREARM, AND 31 CARRIES IT OFF-PREMISES, YOU MAY BE GUILTY OF A 32 MISDEMEANOR, UNLESS YOU STORED THE FIREARM 33 IN A LOCKED CONTAINER, OR LOCKED THE FIREARM 34 WITH A LOCKING DEVICE, TO KEEP IT FROM
- 35 TEMPORARILY FUNCTIONING."
 36 (C) "IF YOU KEEP ANY FIREARM WITHIN ANY
 37 PREMISES UNDER YOUR CUSTODY OR CONTROL, AND
 38 A PERSON UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE GAINS ACCESS TO
 39 THE FIREARM, AND CARRIES IT OFF-PREMISES TO A
 40 SCHOOL OR SCHOOL-SPONSORED EVENT, YOU MAY

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- 1 BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, INCLUDING A FINE
- 2 OF UP TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$5,000), UNLESS
- 3 YOU STORED THE FIREARM IN A LOCKED CONTAINER,
- 4 OR LOCKED THE FIREARM WITH A LOCKING DEVICE."
- 5 (D) "DISCHARGING FIREARMS IN POORLY
 - VENTILATED AREAS, CLEANING FIREARMS, OR
- 7 HANDLING AMMUNITION MAY RESULT IN EXPOSURE
- 8 TO LEAD, A SUBSTANCE KNOWN TO CAUSE BIRTH
- 9 DEFECTS, REPRODUCTIVE HARM, AND OTHER
- 10 SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY. HAVE ADEQUATE
- 11 VENTILATION AT ALL TIMES. WASH HANDS
- 12 THOROUGHLY AFTER EXPOSURE."
- 13 (E) "FEDERAL REGULATIONS PROVIDE THAT IF YOU
- 14 DO NOT TAKE PHYSICAL POSSESSION OF THE
- 15 FIREARM THAT YOU ARE ACQUIRING OWNERSHIP OF
- 16 WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER YOU COMPLETE THE INITIAL
- 17 BACKGROUND CHECK PAPERWORK, THEN YOU HAVE
- 18 TO GO THROUGH THE BACKGROUND CHECK PROCESS
- 19 A SECOND TIME IN ORDER TO TAKE PHYSICAL
- 20 POSSESSION OF THAT FIREARM."
- 21 (F) "NO PERSON SHALL MAKE AN APPLICATION TO
- 22 PURCHASE MORE THAN ONE PISTOL, REVOLVER, OR
- 23 OTHER FIREARM CAPABLE OF BEING CONCEALED
- 24 UPON THE PERSON WITHIN ANY 30-DAY PERIOD AND
- 25 NO DELIVERY SHALL BE MADE TO ANY PERSON WHO
- 26 HAS MADE AN APPLICATION TO PURCHASE MORE
- 27 THAN ONE PISTOL, REVOLVER, OR OTHER FIREARM
- 28 CAPABLE OF BEING CONCEALED UPON THE PERSON
- 29 WITHIN ANY 30-DAY PERIOD."
- 30 (8) (A) Commencing April 1, 1994, and until January 1, 2003,
- 31 no pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed
- 32 upon the person shall be delivered unless the purchaser,
- 33 transferee, or person being loaned the firearm presents to the
- 34 dealer a basic firearms safety certificate.
- 35 (B) Commencing January 1, 2003, no dealer may deliver a
- 36 handgun unless the person receiving the handgun presents to the
- 37 dealer a valid handgun safety certificate. The firearms dealer
- 38 shall retain a photocopy of the handgun safety certificate as proof
- 39 of compliance with this requirement.

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(C) Commencing January 1, 2003, no handgun may be delivered unless the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm presents documentation indicating that he or she is a California resident. Satisfactory documentation shall include a utility bill from within the last three months, a residential lease, a property deed, or military permanent duty station orders indicating assignment within this state, or other evidence of residency as permitted by the Department of Justice. The firearms dealer shall retain a photocopy of the documentation as proof of compliance with this requirement.

- (D) Commencing January 1, 2003, except as authorized by the department, no firearms dealer may deliver a handgun unless the recipient performs a safe handling demonstration with that handgun. The demonstration shall commence with the handgun unloaded and locked with the firearm safety device with which it is required to be delivered, if applicable. While maintaining muzzle awareness, that is, the firearm is pointed in a safe direction, preferably down at the ground, and trigger discipline, that is, the trigger finger is outside of the trigger guard and along side of the handgun frame, at all times, the handgun recipient shall correctly and safely perform the following:
 - (i) If the handgun is a semiautomatic pistol:
 - (I) Remove the magazine.

- (II) Lock the slide back. If the model of firearm does not allow the slide to be locked back, pull the slide back, visually and physically check the chamber to ensure that it is clear.
- (III) Visually and physically inspect the chamber, to ensure that the handgun is unloaded.
- (IV) Remove the firearm safety device, if applicable. If the firearm safety device prevents any of the previous steps, remove the firearm safety device during the appropriate step.
- (V) Load one bright orange, red, or other readily identifiable dummy round into the magazine. If no readily identifiable dummy round is available, an empty cartridge easing with an empty primer pocket may be used.
- (VI) Insert the magazine into the magazine well of the firearm. (VII) Manipulate the slide release or pull back and release the slide.
 - (VIII) Remove the magazine.

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(IX) Visually inspect the chamber to reveal that a round can be chambered with the magazine removed.

- (X) Lock the slide back to eject the bright orange, red, or other readily identifiable dummy round. If the handgun is of a model that does not allow the slide to be locked back, pull the slide back and physically check the chamber to ensure that the chamber is elear. If no readily identifiable dummy round is available, an empty cartridge easing with an empty primer pocket may be used.
- (XI) Apply the safety, if applicable.
- (XII) Apply the firearm safety device, if applicable. This requirement shall not apply to an Olympic competition pistol if no firearms safety device, other than a cable lock that the department has determined would damage the barrel of the pistol, has been approved for the pistol, and the pistol is either listed in paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 12132 or is subject to paragraph (3) of subdivision (h) of Section 12132.
 - (ii) If the handgun is a double-action revolver:
- (I) Open the cylinder.
- (II) Visually and physically inspect each chamber, to ensure that the revolver is unloaded.
- (III) Remove the firearm safety device. If the firearm safety device prevents any of the previous steps, remove the firearm safety device during the appropriate step.
- (IV) While maintaining muzzle awareness and trigger discipline, load one bright orange, red, or other readily identifiable dummy round into a chamber of the cylinder and rotate the cylinder so that the round is in the next-to-fire position. If no readily identifiable dummy round is available, an empty eartridge casing with an empty primer pocket may be used.
- (V) Close the cylinder.
- 32 (VI) Open the cylinder and eject the round.
 - (VII) Visually and physically inspect each chamber to ensure that the revolver is unloaded.
- (VIII) Apply the firearm safety device, if applicable. This requirement shall not apply to an Olympic competition pistol if no firearms safety device, other than a cable lock that the department has determined would damage the barrel of the pistol,
- 39 has been approved for the pistol, and the pistol is either listed in

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paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 12132 or is subject to paragraph (3) of subdivision (h) of Section 12132.

- (iii) If the handgun is a single-action revolver:
- (I) Open the loading gate.

- (II) Visually and physically inspect each chamber, to ensure that the revolver is unloaded.
- (III) Remove the firearm safety device required to be sold with the handgun. If the firearm safety device prevents any of the previous steps, remove the firearm safety device during the appropriate step.
- (IV) Load one bright orange, red, or other readily identifiable dummy round into a chamber of the cylinder, close the loading gate and rotate the cylinder so that the round is in the next-to-fire position. If no readily identifiable dummy round is available, an empty eartridge easing with an empty primer pocket may be used.
 - (V) Open the loading gate and unload the revolver.
- (VI) Visually and physically inspect each chamber to ensure that the revolver is unloaded.
- (VII) Apply the firearm safety device, if applicable. This requirement shall not apply to an Olympic competition pistol if no firearms safety device, other than a cable lock that the department has determined would damage the barrel of the pistol, has been approved for the pistol, and the pistol is either listed in paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 12132 or is subject to paragraph (3) of subdivision (h) of Section 12132.
- (E) The recipient shall receive instruction regarding how to render that handgun safe in the event of a jam.
- (F) The firearms dealer shall sign and date an affidavit stating that the requirements of subparagraph (D) have been met. The firearms dealer shall additionally obtain the signature of the handgun purchaser on the same affidavit. The firearms dealer shall retain the original affidavit as proof of compliance with this requirement.
- (G) The recipient shall perform the safe handling demonstration for a department certified instructor.
- (H) No demonstration shall be required if the dealer is returning the handgun to the owner of the handgun.

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(I) Department certified instructors who may administer the safe handling demonstration shall meet the requirements set forth in subdivision (j) of Section 12804.

- (J) The persons who are exempt from the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 12801, pursuant to Section 12807, are also exempt from performing the safe handling demonstration.
- (9) Commencing July 1, 1992, the licensee shall offer to provide the purchaser or transferee of a firearm, or person being loaned a firearm, with a copy of the pamphlet described in Section 12080 and may add the cost of the pamphlet, if any, to the sales price of the firearm.
- (10) The licensee shall not commit an act of collusion as defined in Section 12072.
 - (11) The licensee shall post conspicuously within the licensed premises a detailed list of each of the following:
- (A) All charges required by governmental agencies for processing firearm transfers required by Sections 12076, 12082, and 12806.
- (B) All fees that the licensee charges pursuant to Sections 12082 and 12806.
- (12) The licensee shall not misstate the amount of fees charged by a governmental agency pursuant to Sections 12076, 12082, and 12806.
- (13) The licensee shall report the loss or theft of any firearm that is merchandise of the licensee, any firearm that the licensee takes possession of pursuant to Section 12082, or any firearm kept at the licensee's place of business within 48 hours of discovery to the appropriate law enforcement agency in the city, county, or city and county where the licensee's business premises are located.
- (14) Any time when the licensee is not open for business, the licensee shall store all firearms kept in his or her licensed place of business using one of the following methods as to each particular firearm:
- (A) Store the firearm in a secure facility that is a part of, or that constitutes, the licensee's business premises.
- (B) Secure the firearm with a hardened steel rod or cable of at least one-eighth inch in diameter through the trigger guard of the firearm. The steel rod or cable shall be secured with a hardened steel lock that has a shackle. The lock and shackle shall be

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protected or shielded from the use of a bolt cutter and the rod or cable shall be anchored in a manner that prevents the removal of the firearm from the premises.

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- (C) Store the firearm in a locked fireproof safe or vault in the licensee's business premises.
- (15) The licensing authority in an unincorporated area of a county or within a city may impose security requirements that are more strict or are at a higher standard than those specified in paragraph (14).
- (16) Commencing January 1, 1994, the licensee shall, upon the issuance or renewal of a license, submit a copy of the same to the Department of Justice.
- (17) The licensee shall maintain and make available for inspection during business hours to any peace officer, authorized local law enforcement employee, or Department of Justice employee designated by the Attorney General, upon the presentation of proper identification, a firearms transaction record.
- (18) (A) On the date of receipt, the licensee shall report to the Department of Justice in a format prescribed by the department the acquisition by the licensee of the ownership of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.
- (B) The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any of the following transactions:
- (i) A transaction subject to the provisions of subdivision (n) of Section 12078.
 - (ii) The dealer acquired the firearm from a wholesaler.
- (iii) The dealer is also licensed as a secondhand dealer pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 21625) of Chapter 9 of Division 8 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (iv) The dealer acquired the firearm from a person who is licensed as a manufacturer or importer to engage in those activities pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and any regulations issued pursuant thereto.
- (v) The dealer acquired the firearm from a person who resides outside this state who is licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and any regulations issued pursuant thereto.

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(19) The licensee shall forward in a format prescribed by the Department of Justice, information as required by the department on any firearm that is not delivered within the time period set forth in Section 478.102 (c) of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

- (20) (A) Firearms dealers may require any agent who handles, sells, or delivers firearms to obtain and provide to the dealer a certificate of eligibility from the department pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (a). The agent or employee shall provide on the application, the name and California firearms dealer number of the firearms dealer with whom he or she is employed.
- (B) The department shall notify the firearms dealer in the event that the agent or employee who has a certificate of eligibility is or becomes prohibited from possessing firearms.
- (C) If the local jurisdiction requires a background check of the agents or employees of the firearms dealer, the agent or employee shall obtain a certificate of eligibility pursuant to subparagraph (A).
- (D) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to preclude a local jurisdiction from conducting an additional background check pursuant to Section 11105 or prohibiting employment based on criminal history that does not appear as part of obtaining a certificate of eligibility, provided however, that the local jurisdiction may not charge a fee for the additional criminal history check.
- (E) The licensee shall prohibit any agent who the licensee knows or reasonably should know is within a class of persons prohibited from possessing firearms pursuant to Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code, or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, from coming into contact with any firearm that is not secured and from accessing any key, combination, code, or other means to open any of the locking devices described in clause (ii) of subparagraph (G) of this paragraph.
- (F) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as preventing a local government from enacting an ordinance imposing additional conditions on licensees with regard to agents.
- 38 (G) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:
 - (i) An "agent" is an employee of the licensee.

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(ii) "Secured" means a firearm that is made inoperable in one or more of the following ways:

- (I) The firearm is inoperable because it is secured by a firearms safety device listed on the department's roster of approved firearms safety devices pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 12088 of this chapter.
- (II) The firearm is stored in a locked gun safe or long-gun safe which meets the standards for department-approved gun safes set forth in Section 12088.2.
- (III) The firearm is stored in a distinct locked room or area in the building that is used to store firearms that can only be unlocked by a key, a combination, or similar means.
- (IV) The firearm is secured with a hardened steel rod or eable that is at least one-eighth of an inch in diameter through the trigger guard of the firearm. The steel rod or eable shall be secured with a hardened steel lock that has a shackle. The lock and shackle shall be protected or shielded from the use of a bolt cutter and the rod or eable shall be anchored in a manner that prevents the removal of the firearm from the premises.
- (c) (1) As used in this article, "clear evidence of his or her identity and age" means either of the following:
 - (A) A valid California driver's license.
- (B) A valid California identification card issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles.
- (2) As used in this section, a "secure facility" means a building that meets all of the following specifications:
 - (A) All perimeter doorways shall meet one of the following:
- (i) A windowless steel security door equipped with both a dead bolt and a doorknob lock.
- (ii) A windowed metal door that is equipped with both a dead bolt and a doorknob lock. If the window has an opening of five inches or more measured in any direction, the window shall be covered with steel bars of at least ½-inch diameter or metal grating of at least 9 gauge affixed to the exterior or interior of the door.
- 36 (iii) A metal grate that is padlocked and affixed to the licensee's premises independent of the door and doorframe.
 - (B) All windows are covered with steel bars.

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(C) Heating, ventilating, air-conditioning, and service openings are secured with steel bars, metal grating, or an alarm system.

- (D) Any metal grates have spaces no larger than six inches wide measured in any direction.
- (E) Any metal screens have spaces no larger than three inches wide measured in any direction.
 - (F) All steel bars shall be no further than six inches apart.
- (3) As used in this section, "licensed premises," "licensed place of business," "licensee's place of business," or "licensee's business premises" means the building designated in the license.
 - (4) For purposes of paragraph (17) of subdivision (b):
- (A) A "firearms transaction record" is a record containing the same information referred to in subdivision (a) of Section 478.124, Section 478.124a, and subdivision (e) of Section 478.125 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- (B) A licensee shall be in compliance with the provisions of paragraph (17) of subdivision (b) if he or she maintains and makes available for inspection during business hours to any peace officer, authorized local law enforcement employee, or Department of Justice employee designated by the Attorney General, upon the presentation of proper identification, the bound book containing the same information referred to in Section 478.124a and subdivision (c) of Section 478.125 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations and the records referred to in subdivision (a) of Section 478.124 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- (d) Upon written request from a licensee, the licensing authority may grant an exemption from compliance with the requirements of paragraph (14) of subdivision (b) if the licensee is unable to comply with those requirements because of local ordinances, covenants, lease conditions, or similar circumstances not under the control of the licensee.
- (e) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the Department of Justice shall keep a centralized list of all persons licensed pursuant to subparagraphs (A) to (E), inclusive, of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), and all persons who have submitted information pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 12083. The department may remove from this list any person who knowingly or with gross negligence violates this article.

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Upon removal of a dealer from this list, notification shall be provided to local law enforcement and licensing authorities in the jurisdiction where the dealer's business is located.

- (2) The department shall remove from the centralized list any person whose federal firearms license has expired or has been revoked.
- (3) Information compiled from the list shall be made available, upon request, for the following purposes only:
 - (A) For law enforcement purposes.

- (B) When the information is requested by a person licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code for determining the validity of the license for firearm shipments.
- (C) When information is requested by a person promoting, sponsoring, operating, or otherwise organizing a show or event as defined in Section 478.100 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or its successor, who possesses a valid certificate of eligibility issued pursuant to Section 12071.1, if that information is requested by the person to determine the eligibility of a prospective participant in a gun show or event to conduct transactions as a firearms dealer pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).
- (4) Information provided pursuant to paragraph (3) shall be limited to information necessary to corroborate an individual's current license status as being one of the following:
- (A) A person licensed pursuant to subparagraphs (A) to (E), inclusive, of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a).
- (B) A person licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and who is not subject to the requirement that he or she be licensed pursuant to subparagraphs (A) to (E), inclusive, of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a).
- (f) The Department of Justice may inspect dealers to ensure compliance with this article. The department may assess an annual fee, not to exceed one hundred fifteen dollars (\$115), to cover the reasonable cost of maintaining the list described in subdivision (e), including the cost of inspections. Dealers whose place of business is in a jurisdiction that has adopted an inspection program to ensure compliance with firearms law shall be exempt from that portion of the department's fee that relates

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to the cost of inspections. The applicant is responsible for providing evidence to the department that the jurisdiction in which the business is located has the inspection program.

- (g) The Department of Justice shall maintain and make available upon request information concerning the number of inspections conducted and the amount of fees collected pursuant to subdivision (f), a listing of exempted jurisdictions, as defined in subdivision (f), the number of dealers removed from the centralized list defined in subdivision (e), and the number of dealers found to have violated this article with knowledge or gross negligence.
- (h) Paragraph (14) or (15) of subdivision (b) shall not apply to a licensee organized as a nonprofit public benefit or mutual benefit corporation organized pursuant to Part 2 (commencing with Section 5110) or Part 3 (commencing with Section 7110) of Division 2 of the Corporations Code, if both of the following conditions are satisfied:
- (1) The nonprofit public benefit or mutual benefit corporation obtained the dealer's license solely and exclusively to assist that corporation or local chapters of that corporation in conducting auctions or similar events at which firearms are auctioned off to fund the activities of that corporation or the local chapters of the corporation.
- (2) The firearms are not pistols, revolvers, or other firearms eapable of being concealed upon the person.
- (i) (1) For every verification inquiry made pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072, the department shall determine whether the intended recipient possesses an appropriate, valid license issued pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and, if applicable, is properly licensed pursuant to this section.
- (2) If the intended recipient possesses an appropriate, valid license issued pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code, and if applicable, is properly licensed pursuant to this section, the department shall immediately provide a unique verification number to the inquiring party.
- (3) If the intended recipient does not possess an appropriate, valid license issued pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with

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Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code, or if applicable, is not properly licensed pursuant to this section, the department shall do all of the following:

- (A) Immediately notify the inquiring party of that fact.
- (B) Within 24 hours, notify the chief law enforcement officer of the jurisdiction where the address on the federal firearms license about which the inquiry was made is located, and notify an appropriate employee of the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of the denied verification.
 - SEC. 16. Section 12071 is added to the Penal Code, to read:
- 12071. (a) As used in this chapter, the term "licensee," "person licensed pursuant to Section 12071," or "dealer" means a person who has all of the following:
 - (1) A valid federal firearms license.

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- (2) Any regulatory or business license, or licenses, required by local government.
- (3) A valid seller's permit issued by the State Board of Equalization.
- (4) A certificate of eligibility issued by the Department of Justice pursuant to subdivision (d).
 - (5) A license issued in the format prescribed by subdivision (f).
- (6) Is among those recorded in the centralized list specified in Section 12071.7.
- (b) The duly constituted licensing authority of a city, county, or a city and county shall accept applications for, and may grant licenses permitting, licensees to sell firearms at retail within the city, county, or city and county. The duly constituted licensing authority shall inform applicants who are denied licenses of the reasons for the denial in writing.
- (c) No license shall be granted to any applicant who fails to provide a copy of his or her valid federal firearms license, valid seller's permit issued by the State Board of Equalization, and the certificate of eligibility described in paragraph (4).
- (d) A person may request a certificate of eligibility from the Department of Justice and the Department of Justice shall issue a certificate to an applicant if the department's records indicate that the applicant is not a person who is prohibited from possessing firearms.
- 39 (e) The department shall adopt regulations to administer the 40 certificate of eligibility program and shall recover the full costs

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of administering the program by imposing fees assessed to applicants who apply for those certificates.

- (f) A license granted by the duly constituted licensing authority of any city, county, or city and county, shall be valid for not more than one year from the date of issuance and shall be in one of the following forms:
 - (1) In the form prescribed by the Attorney General.
- (2) A regulatory or business license that states on its face "Valid for Retail Sales of Firearms" and is endorsed by the signature of the issuing authority.
- (3) A letter from the duly constituted licensing authority having primary jurisdiction for the applicant's intended business location stating that the jurisdiction does not require any form of regulatory or business license or does not otherwise restrict or regulate the sale of firearms.
- (g) Local licensing authorities may assess fees to recover their full costs of processing applications for licenses.
- (h) A license granted pursuant to this section is subject to forfeiture for a breach of any of the prohibitions and requirements of this section.
- SEC. 17. Section 12071.1 of the Penal Code, as amended by Section 2 of Chapter 247 of the Statutes of 1999, is amended and renumbered to read:

12071.1.

- 12083.5 (a) No person shall produce, promote, sponsor, operate, or otherwise organize a gun show or event, as specified in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 12071 12071.2, unless that person possesses a valid certificate of eligibility from the Department of Justice. Unless the department's records indicate that the applicant is a person prohibited from possessing firearms, a certificate of eligibility shall be issued by the Department of Justice to an applicant provided the applicant does all of the following:
- (1) Certifies that he or she is familiar with the provisions of this section and Section 12071.4 12083.7.
- (2) Ensures that liability insurance is in effect for the duration of an event or show in an amount of not less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000).
- 39 (3) Provides an annual list of the gun shows or events that the 40 applicant plans to promote, produce, sponsor, operate, or

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otherwise organize during the year for which the certificate of eligibility is issued, including the date, time, and location of the gun shows or events.

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- (b) If during that year the information required by paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) changes, or additional gun shows or events will be promoted, produced, sponsored, operated, or otherwise organized by the applicant, the producer shall notify the Department of Justice no later than 30 days prior to the gun show or event.
- (c) As used in this section, a "licensed gun show producer" means a person who has been issued a certificate of eligibility by the Department of Justice pursuant to subdivision (a). No regulations shall be required to implement this subdivision.
- (d) The Department of Justice shall adopt regulations to administer the certificate of eligibility program under this section and shall recover the full costs of administering the program by fees assessed applicants who apply for certificates. A licensed gun show producer shall be assessed an annual fee of eighty-five dollars (\$85) by the department.
- (e) (1) A willful failure by a gun show producer to comply with any of the requirements of this section, except for the posting of required signs, shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000), and shall render the producer ineligible for a gun show producer license for one year from the date of the conviction.
- (2) The willful failure of a gun show producer to post signs as required by this section shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the first offense and not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for the second or subsequent offense, and with respect to the second or subsequent offense, shall render the producer ineligible for a gun show producer license for one year from the date of the conviction.
- (3) Multiple violations charged pursuant to paragraph (1) arising from more than one gun show or event shall be grounds for suspension of a producer's certificate of eligibility pending adjudication of the violations.
- (f) Prior to the commencement of a gun show or event, the producer thereof shall, upon written request, within 48 hours, or a later time specified by the requesting law enforcement agency,

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make available to the requesting law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the facility, a complete and accurate list of all persons, entities, and organizations that have leased or rented, or are known to the producer to intend to lease or rent, any table, display space, or area at the gun show or event for the purpose of selling, leasing, or transferring firearms.

The producer shall thereafter, upon written request, for every day the gun show or event operates, within 24 hours, or a later time specified by the requesting law enforcement agency, make available to the requesting law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the facility, an accurate, complete, and current list of the persons, entities, and organizations that have leased or rented, or are known to the producer to intend to lease or rent, any table, display space, or area at the gun show or event for the purpose of selling, leasing, or transferring firearms.

This subdivision applies to persons, entities, and organizations whether or not they participate in the entire gun show or event, or only a portion thereof.

- (g) The information that may be requested by the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the facility, and that shall be provided by the producer upon request, may include, but is not limited to, the following information relative to a vendor who offers for sale firearms manufactured after December 31, 1898: his or her complete name, and a driver's license or identification card number.
- (h) The producer and facility manager shall prepare an annual event and security plan and schedule that shall include, at a minimum, the following:
- (1) The type of shows or events including, but not limited to, antique or general firearms.
- (2) The estimated number of vendors offering firearms for sale or display.
 - (3) The estimated number of attendees.
- (4) The number of entrances and exits at the gun show or event site.
 - (5) The location, dates, and times of the shows or events.
- 37 (6) The contact person and telephone number for both the producer and the facility.

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(7) The number of sworn peace officers employed by the producer or the facilities manager who will be present at the show or event.

- (8) The number of nonsworn security personnel employed by the producer or the facility's manager who will be present at the show or event.
- (i) The annual event and security plan shall be submitted by either the producer or the facility's manager to the Department of Justice and the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the facility. Not later than 15 days prior to the commencement of the gun show or event, the producer shall submit to the department, the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the facility site, and the facility's manager a revised event and security plan if significant changes have been made since the annual plan was submitted, including a revised list of vendors that the producer knows, or reasonably should know, will be renting tables, space, or otherwise participating in the gun show or event. The event and security plan shall be approved by the facility's manager prior to the event or show after consultation with the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the facility. No gun show or event shall commence unless the requirements of this subdivision are met.
- (j) The producer shall be responsible for informing prospective gun show vendors of the requirements of this section and of Section 12071.4 12083.7 that apply to vendors.
- (k) The producer shall, within seven calendar days of the commencement of the show or event, but not later than noon on Friday for a show or event held on a weekend, submit a list of all prospective vendors and designated firearms transfer agents who are licensed firearms dealers to the Department of Justice for the purpose of determining whether these prospective vendors and designated firearms transfer agents possess valid licenses and are thus eligible to participate as licensed dealers at the show or event. The department shall examine its records and if it determines that a dealer's license is not valid, it shall notify the show or event producer of that fact prior to the commencement of the show or event.
- (1) If a licensed firearms dealer fails to cooperate with a producer or fails to comply with the applicable requirements of

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this section or Section 12071.4 12083.7, that person shall not be allowed to participate in that show or event.

- (m) If a producer fails to comply with subdivision (j) or (k), the gun show or event shall not commence until those requirements are met.
- (n) All producers shall have written contracts with all gun show vendors selling firearms at the show or event.
- (o) The producer shall require that signs be posted *post*, in a readily visible location at each public entrance to the show, *signage*, containing, but not limited to, the following notices:
- (1) This gun show follows all federal, state, and local firearms and weapons laws without exception.
- (2) All firearms carried onto the premises by members of the public will be checked, cleared of any ammunition, secured in a manner that prevents them from being operated, and an identification tag or sticker will be attached to the firearm prior to the person being allowed admittance to the show.
- (3) No member of the public under the age of 18 years shall be admitted to the show unless accompanied by a parent, grandparent, or legal guardian.
- (4) All firearms transfers between private parties at the show shall be conducted through a licensed dealer in accordance with applicable state and federal laws.
- (5) Persons possessing firearms on this facility must have in their immediate possession government-issued photo identification, and display it upon request to any security officer or any peace officer, as defined in Section 830.
- (p) The show producer shall post, in a readily visible location at each entrance to the parking lot at the show, signage that states: "The transfer of firearms on the parking lot of this facility is a crime."
- (q) It is the intent of the Legislature that the certificate of eligibility program established pursuant to this section be incorporated into the certificate of eligibility program established pursuant to Section 12071 to the maximum extent practicable.
- SEC. 18. Section 12071.1 is added to the Penal Code, to read: 12071.1. (a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c), the business of a licensee shall be conducted only in the buildings designated in the license. The license or a copy thereof, certified

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by the issuing authority, shall be displayed on the premises where it can easily be seen.

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- (b) A person licensed pursuant to Section 12071 may take possession of firearms and commence preparation of registers for the sale, delivery, or transfer of firearms at gun shows or events, as defined in Section 478.100 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or its successor, if the gun show or event is not conducted from any motorized or towed vehicle. A person conducting business pursuant to this subdivision shall be entitled to conduct business as authorized herein at any gun show or event in the state without regard to the jurisdiction within this state that issued the license pursuant to Section 12071, provided the person complies with all applicable laws, including, but not limited to, the waiting period specified in Section 12071.2, and all applicable local laws, regulations, and fees, if any. A person conducting business pursuant to this subdivision shall publicly display his or her license issued pursuant to Section 12071, or a facsimile thereof, at any gun show or event, as specified in this subparagraph.
- (c) A person licensed pursuant to Section 12071 may engage in the sale and transfer of firearms other than handguns, at events specified in subdivision (g) of Section 12078, subject to the prohibitions and restrictions contained in that subdivision. A person licensed pursuant to Section 12071 also may accept delivery of firearms other than handguns, outside the building designated in the license, provided the firearm is being donated for the purpose of sale or transfer at an auction or similar event specified in subdivision (g) of Section 12078.
- (d) The firearm may be delivered to the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm at one of the following places:
 - (1) The building designated in the license.
 - (2) The places specified in subdivision (b) or (c).
- (3) The place of residence of, the fixed place of business of, or on private property owned or lawfully possessed by, the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm.
- (e) No handgun or imitation thereof capable of being concealed upon the person, or placard advertising the sale or other transfer thereof, shall be displayed in any part of the premises licensed pursuant to Section 12071 where it can readily be seen from the outside.

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(f) The licensee shall agree to and shall act properly and promptly in processing firearms transactions pursuant to Section 12082.

- (g) The licensee shall comply with Sections 12073, 12076, and 12077, subdivisions (a) and (b) and paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072, and subdivision (a) of Section 12316.
- (h) The licensee shall offer to provide the purchaser or transferee of a firearm, or person being loaned a firearm, with a copy of the pamphlet described in Section 12080 and may add the cost of the pamphlet, if any, to the sales price of the firearm.
- (i) The licensee shall not commit an act of collusion as defined in Section 12072.
- (j) The licensee shall post conspicuously within the licensed premises a detailed list of each of the following:
- (1) All charges required by governmental agencies for processing firearm transfers required by Sections 12076, 12082, and 12806.
- (2) All fees that the licensee charges pursuant to Sections 12082 and 12806.
- (k) The licensee shall not misstate the amount of fees charged by a governmental agency pursuant to Sections 12076, 12082, and 12806.
- (1) The licensee shall, upon the issuance or renewal of a license, submit a copy of the same to the Department of Justice.
- (m) (1) Firearms dealers may require any agent who handles, sells, or delivers firearms to obtain and provide to the dealer a certificate of eligibility from the department pursuant Section 12071. The agent or employee shall provide on the application, the name and California firearms dealer number of the firearms dealer with whom he or she is employed.
- (2) The department shall notify the firearms dealer in the event that the agent or employee who has a certificate of eligibility is or becomes prohibited from possessing firearms.
- (3) If the local jurisdiction requires a background check of the agents or employees of the firearms dealer, the agent or employee shall obtain a certificate of eligibility pursuant to Section 12071.
- (4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude a local jurisdiction from conducting an additional background check pursuant to Section 11105 or prohibiting employment

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based on criminal history that does not appear as part of obtaining a certificate of eligibility, provided however, that the local jurisdiction may not charge a fee for the additional criminal history check.

- (n) The licensee shall prohibit any agent who the licensee knows or reasonably should know is within a class of persons prohibited from possessing firearms pursuant to Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code, or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, from coming into contact with any firearm that is not secured and from accessing any key, combination, code, or other means to open any of the locking devices described in Section 12071.6 that are used to make the firearm inoperable.
- (o) Nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing a local government from enacting an ordinance imposing additional conditions on licensees with regard to agents.
- (p) For purposes of this section, an "agent" is an employee of the licensee.
- (q) A license granted pursuant to Section 12071 is subject to forfeiture for a breach of any of the prohibitions and requirements of this section.
- SEC. 19. Section 12071.2 is added to the Penal Code, to read: 12071.2. (a) No firearm shall be delivered by a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071 under any of the following circumstances:
- (1) Within 10 days of the application to purchase, or, after notice by the department pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 12076, within 10 days of the submission to the department of any correction to the application, or within 10 days of the submission to the department of any fee required pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 12076, whichever is later.
- (2) Unless unloaded and securely wrapped or unloaded and in a locked container.
- (3) Unless the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm presents clear evidence of his or her identity and age to the dealer.
- (4) As used in this article, "clear evidence of his or her identity and age" means either a valid California driver's license, or a valid California identification card issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

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(b) No firearm shall be delivered by a person licensed pursuant 2 to Section 12071 whenever the dealer is notified by the 3 Department of Justice that the person is in a prohibited class described in Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code, or Section 4 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The dealer 5 shall make available to the person in the prohibited class a prohibited notice and transfer form, provided by the department, 8 stating that the person is prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm, and that the person may obtain from the department the 10 reason for the prohibition.

- (c) No dealer may deliver a handgun unless the person receiving the handgun presents to the dealer a valid handgun safety certificate. The firearms dealer shall retain a photocopy of the handgun safety certificate as proof of compliance with this requirement.
- (d) No handgun may be delivered unless the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm presents documentation indicating that he or she is a California resident. Satisfactory documentation shall include a utility bill from within the last three months, a residential lease, a property deed, or military permanent duty station orders indicating assignment within this state, or other evidence of residency as permitted by the Department of Justice. The firearms dealer shall retain a photocopy of the documentation as proof of compliance with this requirement.
- (e) A license granted pursuant to Section 12071 is subject to forfeiture for a breach of any of the prohibitions and requirements of this section.
- SEC. 20. Section 12071.3 is added to the Penal Code, to read: 12071.3. (a) Except as authorized by the department, no firearms dealer may deliver a handgun unless the recipient performs a safe handling demonstration with that handgun. The demonstration shall commence with the handgun unloaded and locked with the firearm safety device with which it is required to be delivered, if applicable. While maintaining muzzle awareness, that is, the firearm is pointed in a safe direction, preferably down at the ground, and trigger discipline, that is, the trigger finger is outside of the trigger guard and alongside of the handgun frame, at all times, the handgun recipient shall correctly and safely perform the following:

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- (1) If the handgun is a semiautomatic pistol:
- (A) Remove the magazine.

- (B) Lock the slide back. If the model of firearm does not allow the slide to be locked back, pull the slide back, visually and physically check the chamber to ensure that it is clear.
- (C) Visually and physically inspect the chamber, to ensure that the handgun is unloaded.
- (D) Remove the firearm safety device, if applicable. If the firearm safety device prevents any of the previous steps, remove the firearm safety device during the appropriate step.
- (E) Load one bright orange, red, or other readily identifiable dummy round into the magazine. If no readily identifiable dummy round is available, an empty cartridge casing with an empty primer pocket may be used.
 - (F) Insert the magazine into the magazine well of the firearm.
- (G) Manipulate the slide release or pull back and release the slide.
 - (H) Remove the magazine.
- (I) Visually inspect the chamber to reveal that a round can be chambered with the magazine removed.
- (J) Lock the slide back to eject the bright orange, red, or other readily identifiable dummy round. If the handgun is of a model that does not allow the slide to be locked back, pull the slide back and physically check the chamber to ensure that the chamber is clear. If no readily identifiable dummy round is available, an empty cartridge casing with an empty primer pocket may be used.
 - (K) Apply the safety, if applicable.
- (L) Apply the firearm safety device, if applicable. This requirement shall not apply to an Olympic competition pistol if no firearms safety device, other than a cable lock that the department has determined would damage the barrel of the pistol, has been approved for the pistol, and the pistol is either listed in paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 12132 or is subject to paragraph (3) of subdivision (h) of Section 12132.
 - (2) If the handgun is a double-action revolver:
- 37 (A) Open the cylinder.
- 38 (B) Visually and physically inspect each chamber, to ensure that the revolver is unloaded.

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(C) Remove the firearm safety device. If the firearm safety device prevents any of the previous steps, remove the firearm safety device during the appropriate step.

- (D) While maintaining muzzle awareness and trigger discipline, load one bright orange, red, or other readily identifiable dummy round into a chamber of the cylinder and rotate the cylinder so that the round is in the next-to-fire position. If no readily identifiable dummy round is available, an empty cartridge casing with an empty primer pocket may be used.
 - (E) Close the cylinder.
 - (F) Open the cylinder and eject the round.
- (G) Visually and physically inspect each chamber to ensure that the revolver is unloaded.
- (H) Apply the firearm safety device, if applicable. This requirement shall not apply to an Olympic competition pistol if no firearms safety device, other than a cable lock that the department has determined would damage the barrel of the pistol, has been approved for the pistol, and the pistol is either listed in paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 12132 or is subject to paragraph (3) of subdivision (h) of Section 12132.
 - (3) If the handgun is a single-action revolver:
 - (A) Open the loading gate.
- (B) Visually and physically inspect each chamber, to ensure that the revolver is unloaded.
- (C) Remove the firearm safety device required to be sold with the handgun. If the firearm safety device prevents any of the previous steps, remove the firearm safety device during the appropriate step.
- (D) Load one bright orange, red, or other readily identifiable dummy round into a chamber of the cylinder, close the loading gate and rotate the cylinder so that the round is in the next-to-fire position. If no readily identifiable dummy round is available, an empty cartridge casing with an empty primer pocket may be used.
 - (E) Open the loading gate and unload the revolver.
- (F) Visually and physically inspect each chamber to ensure that the revolver is unloaded.
- (G) Apply the firearm safety device, if applicable. This requirement shall not apply to an Olympic competition pistol if no firearms safety device, other than a cable lock that the

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department has determined would damage the barrel of the pistol, has been approved for the pistol, and the pistol is either listed in paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 12132 or is subject to paragraph (3) of subdivision (h) of Section 12132.

- (b) The recipient shall receive instruction regarding how to render that handgun safe in the event of a jam.
- (c) The firearms dealer shall sign and date an affidavit stating that the requirements of subdivision (a) have been met. The firearms dealer shall additionally obtain the signature of the handgun purchaser on the same affidavit. The firearms dealer shall retain the original affidavit as proof of compliance with this requirement.
- (d) The recipient shall perform the safe handling demonstration for a department certified instructor.
- (e) No demonstration shall be required if the dealer is returning the handgun to the owner of the handgun.
- (f) Department certified instructors who may administer the safe handling demonstration shall meet the requirements set forth in subdivision (j) of Section 12804.
- (g) The persons who are exempt from the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 12801, pursuant to Section 12807, are also exempt from performing the safe handling demonstration.
- (h) A license granted pursuant to Section 12071 is subject to forfeiture for a breach of any of the prohibitions and requirements of this section.
- SEC. 21. Section 12071.4 of the Penal Code, as added by Section 3 of Chapter 247 of the Statutes of 1999, is amended and renumbered to read:

12071.4.

- 12083.7 (a) This section shall be known, and may be cited as, the Gun Show Enforcement and Security Act of 2000.
- (b) All gun show or event vendors shall certify in writing to the producer that they:
- (1) Will not display, possess, or offer for sale any firearms, knives, or weapons for which possession or sale is prohibited.
- (2) Acknowledge that they are responsible for knowing and complying with all applicable federal, state, and local laws dealing with the possession and transfer of firearms.
- (3) Will not engage in activities that incite or encourage hate crimes.

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(4) Will process all transfers of firearms through licensed firearms dealers as required by state law.

- (5) Will verify that all firearms in their possession at the show or event will be unloaded, and that the firearms will be secured in a manner that prevents them from being operated except for brief periods when the mechanical condition of a firearm is being demonstrated to a prospective buyer.
 - (6) Have complied with the requirements of subdivision (e).
- (7) Will not display or possess black powder, or offer it for sale.
- (c) All firearms transfers at the gun show or event shall be in accordance with applicable state and federal laws.
- (d) Except for purposes of showing ammunition to a prospective buyer, ammunition at a gun show or event may be displayed only in closed original factory boxes or other closed containers.
- (e) Prior to the commencement of a gun show or event, each vendor shall provide to the producer all of the following information relative to the vendor, the vendor's employees, and other persons, compensated or not, who will be working or otherwise providing services to the public at the vendor's display space if firearms manufactured after December 31, 1898, will be offered for sale:
 - (1) His or her complete name.
- (2) His or her driver's license or state-issued identification card number.
 - (3) His or her date of birth.

The producer shall keep the information at the show's or event's onsite headquarters for the duration of the show or event, and at the producer's regular place of business for two weeks after the conclusion of the show or event, and shall make the information available upon request to any sworn peace officer for purposes of the officer's official law enforcement duties.

- (f) Vendors and employees of vendors shall wear name tags indicating first and last name.
- (g) No person at a gun show or event, other than security personnel or sworn peace officers, shall possess at the same time both a firearm and ammunition that is designed to be fired in the firearm. Vendors having those items at the show for sale or exhibition are exempt from this prohibition.

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(h) No member of the public who is under the age of 18 years shall be admitted to, or be permitted to remain at, a gun show or event unless accompanied by a parent or legal guardian. Any member of the public who is under the age of 18 shall be accompanied by his or her parent, grandparent, or legal guardian while at the show or event.

- (i) Persons other than show or event security personnel, sworn peace officers, or vendors, who bring firearms onto the gun show or event premises shall sign in ink the tag or sticker that is attached to the firearm prior to being allowed admittance to the show or event, as provided for in subdivision (j).
- (j) All firearms carried onto the premises of a gun show or event by members of the public shall be checked, cleared of any ammunition, secured in a manner that prevents them from being operated, and an identification tag or sticker shall be attached to the firearm, prior to the person being allowed admittance to the show. The identification tag or sticker shall state that all firearms transfers between private parties at the show or event shall be conducted through a licensed dealer in accordance with applicable state and federal laws. The person possessing the firearm shall complete the following information on the tag before it is attached to the firearm:
 - (1) The gun owner's signature.

- (2) The gun owner's printed name.
- (3) The identification number from the gun owner's government-issued photo identification.
- (k) All persons possessing firearms at the gun show or event shall have in his or her immediate possession, government-issued photo identification, and display it upon request, to any security officer, or any peace officer.
- (*l*) Unless otherwise specified, a first violation of this section is an infraction. Any second or subsequent violation is a misdemeanor. Any person who commits an act which he or she knows to be a violation of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor for a first offense.
- SEC. 22. Section 12071.4 is added to the Penal Code, to read: 12071.4. (a) The licensee shall post conspicuously within the licensed premises the following warnings in block letters not less than one inch in height:

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- 1 (1) "IF YOU KEEP A LOADED FIREARM WITHIN ANY
- PREMISES UNDER YOUR CUSTODY OR CONTROL, AND
- 3 A PERSON UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE OBTAINS IT AND
- USES IT, RESULTING IN INJURY OR DEATH, OR
- CARRIES IT TO A PUBLIC PLACE, YOU MAY BE GUILTY
- OF A MISDEMEANOR OR A FELONY UNLESS YOU
- STORED THE FIREARM IN A LOCKED CONTAINER OR
- LOCKED THE FIREARM WITH A LOCKING DEVICE, TO
- KEEP IT FROM TEMPORARILY FUNCTIONING."
- (2) "IF YOU KEEP A PISTOL, REVOLVER, OR OTHER 10 11
- FIREARM CAPABLE OF BEING CONCEALED UPON THE PERSON, WITHIN ANY PREMISES UNDER YOUR 12
- CUSTODY OR CONTROL, AND A PERSON UNDER 18
- YEARS OF AGE GAINS ACCESS TO THE FIREARM, AND
- CARRIES IT OFF-PREMISES, YOU MAY BE GUILTY OF A
- MISDEMEANOR, UNLESS YOU STORED THE FIREARM 16
- 17 IN A LOCKED CONTAINER, OR LOCKED THE FIREARM
- WITH A LOCKING DEVICE, TO KEEP IT FROM 18
- 19 TEMPORARILY FUNCTIONING."
- 20 (3) "IF YOU KEEP ANY FIREARM WITHIN ANY
- 21 PREMISES UNDER YOUR CUSTODY OR CONTROL, AND
- A PERSON UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE GAINS ACCESS TO
- 23 THE FIREARM, AND CARRIES IT OFF-PREMISES TO A
- SCHOOL OR SCHOOL-SPONSORED EVENT, YOU MAY 25 BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, INCLUDING A FINE
- OF UP TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$5,000), UNLESS 27 YOU STORED THE FIREARM IN A LOCKED CONTAINER,
- 28 OR LOCKED THE FIREARM WITH A LOCKING DEVICE."
- 29 (4) "DISCHARGING **FIREARMS** IN **POORLY**
- 30
- VENTILATED AREAS, CLEANING FIREARMS, 31
- HANDLING AMMUNITION MAY RESULT IN EXPOSURE 32 TO LEAD, A SUBSTANCE KNOWN TO CAUSE BIRTH
- **OTHER** 33 DEFECTS, REPRODUCTIVE HARM, AND
- 34 SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY. HAVE **ADEOUATE**
- 35 VENTILATION TIMES. WASH ΑT ALLHANDS
- 36 THOROUGHLY AFTER EXPOSURE."
- (5) "FEDERAL REGULATIONS PROVIDE THAT IF YOU 37
- DO NOT TAKE PHYSICAL POSSESSION OF THE 38
- 39 FIREARM THAT YOU ARE ACOUIRING OWNERSHIP OF
- WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER YOU COMPLETE THE INITIAL 40

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BACKGROUND CHECK PAPERWORK, THEN YOU HAVE
 TO GO THROUGH THE BACKGROUND CHECK PROCESS
 A SECOND TIME IN ORDER TO TAKE PHYSICAL
 POSSESSION OF THAT FIREARM."

- (6) "NO PERSON SHALL MAKE AN APPLICATION TO
 PURCHASE MORE THAN ONE PISTOL, REVOLVER, OR
 OTHER FIREARM CAPABLE OF BEING CONCEALED
 UPON THE PERSON WITHIN ANY 30-DAY PERIOD AND
 NO DELIVERY SHALL BE MADE TO ANY PERSON WHO
 HAS MADE AN APPLICATION TO PURCHASE MORE
 THAN ONE PISTOL, REVOLVER, OR OTHER FIREARM
 CAPABLE OF BEING CONCEALED UPON THE PERSON
 WITHIN ANY 30-DAY PERIOD."
 - (b) A license granted pursuant to Section 12071 is subject to forfeiture for a breach of any of the requirements of this section.

- SEC. 23. Section 12071.5 is added to the Penal Code, to read: 12071.5. (a) The licensee shall maintain and make available for inspection during business hours to any peace officer, authorized local law enforcement employee, or Department of Justice employee designated by the Attorney General, upon the presentation of proper identification, a firearms transaction record.
- (b) On the date of receipt, the licensee shall report to the Department of Justice in a format prescribed by the department the acquisition by the licensee of the ownership of a handgun.
- (c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any of the following transactions:
- 28 (1) A transaction subject to the provisions of subdivision (n) of 29 Section 12078.
 - (2) The dealer acquired the firearm from a wholesaler.
 - (3) The dealer is also licensed as a secondhand dealer pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 21625) of Chapter 9 of Division 8 of the Business and Professions Code.
 - (4) The dealer acquired the firearm from a person who is licensed as a manufacturer or importer to engage in those activities pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and any regulations issued pursuant thereto.
- 39 (5) The dealer acquired the firearm from a person who resides 40 outside this state who is licensed pursuant to Chapter 44

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1 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States
2 Code and any regulations issued pursuant thereto.

- 3 (d) The licensee shall forward in a format prescribed by the 4 Department of Justice, information as required by the department 5 on any firearm that is not delivered within the time period set 6 forth in Section 478.102 (c) of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 - (e) For purposes of subdivision (a):
 - (1) A "firearms transaction record" is a record containing the same information referred to in subdivision (a) of Section 478.124, Section 478.124a, and subdivision (e) of Section 478.125 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 - (2) A licensee shall be in compliance with the provisions of subdivision (a) if he or she maintains and makes available for inspection during business hours to any peace officer, authorized local law enforcement employee, or Department of Justice employee designated by the Attorney General, upon the presentation of proper identification, the bound book containing the same information referred to in Section 478.124a and subdivision (e) of Section 478.125 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations and the records referred to in subdivision (a) of Section 478.124 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 - (f) A license granted pursuant to Section 12071 is subject to forfeiture for a breach of any of the prohibitions and requirements of this section.
 - SEC. 24. Section 12071.6 is added to the Penal Code, to read: 12071.6. (a) The licensee shall report the loss or theft of any firearm that is merchandise of the licensee, any firearm that the licensee takes possession of pursuant to Section 12082, or any firearm kept at the licensee's place of business within 48 hours of discovery to the appropriate law enforcement agency in the city, county, or city and county where the licensee's business premises are located.
 - (b) Any time when the licensee is not open for business, the licensee shall store all firearms kept in his or her licensed place of business using one of the following methods as to each particular firearm:
 - (1) Store the firearm in a secure facility that is a part of, or that constitutes, the licensee's business premises.

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(2) Secure the firearm with a hardened steel rod or cable of at least one-eighth inch in diameter through the trigger guard of the firearm. The steel rod or cable shall be secured with a hardened steel lock that has a shackle. The lock and shackle shall be protected or shielded from the use of a bolt cutter and the rod or cable shall be anchored in a manner that prevents the removal of the firearm from the premises.

- (3) Store the firearm in a locked fireproof safe or vault in the licensee's business premises.
- (c) The licensing authority in an unincorporated area of a county or within a city may impose security requirements that are more strict or are at a higher standard than those specified in subdivision (i).
- (d) Subdivisions (b) and (c) shall not apply to a licensee organized as a nonprofit public benefit or mutual benefit corporation organized pursuant to Part 2 (commencing with Section 5110) or Part 3 (commencing with Section 7110) of Division 2 of the Corporations Code, if both of the following conditions are satisfied:
- (1) The nonprofit public benefit or mutual benefit corporation obtained the dealer's license solely and exclusively to assist that corporation or local chapters of that corporation in conducting auctions or similar events at which firearms are auctioned off to fund the activities of that corporation or the local chapters of the corporation.
 - (2) The firearms are not handguns.

- (e) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:
- (1) "Licensed premises," "licensed place of business," "licensee's place of business," or "licensee's business premises" means the building designated in the license.
- (2) "Secured" means a firearm that is made inoperable in one or more of the following ways:
- (A) The firearm is inoperable because it is secured by a firearms safety device listed on the department's roster of approved firearms safety devices pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 12088 of this chapter.
- (B) The firearm is stored in a locked gun safe or long-gun safe which meets the standards for department-approved gun safes set forth in Section 12088.2.

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(C) The firearm is stored in a distinct locked room or area in the building that is used to store firearms that can only be unlocked by a key, a combination, or similar means.

- (D) The firearm is secured with a hardened steel rod or cable that is at least one-eighth of an inch in diameter through the trigger guard of the firearm. The steel rod or cable shall be secured with a hardened steel lock that has a shackle. The lock and shackle shall be protected or shielded from the use of a bolt cutter and the rod or cable shall be anchored in a manner that prevents the removal of the firearm from the premises.
- (3) "Secure facility" means a building that meets all of the following specifications:
 - (A) All perimeter doorways shall meet one of the following:
- (i) A windowless steel security door equipped with both a dead bolt and a doorknob lock.
- (ii) A windowed metal door that is equipped with both a dead bolt and a doorknob lock. If the window has an opening of five inches or more measured in any direction, the window shall be covered with steel bars of at least one-half inch diameter or metal grating of at least nine gauge affixed to the exterior or interior of the door.
- (iii) A metal grate that is padlocked and affixed to the licensee's premises independent of the door and doorframe.
 - (B) All windows are covered with steel bars.
- (C) Heating, ventilating, air-conditioning, and service openings are secured with steel bars, metal grating, or an alarm system.
- (D) Any metal grates have spaces no larger than six inches wide measured in any direction.
- (E) Any metal screens have spaces no larger than three inches wide measured in any direction.
 - (F) All steel bars shall be no further than six inches apart.
- (f) Upon written request from a licensee, the licensing authority may grant an exemption from compliance with the requirements of subdivision (b) if the licensee is unable to comply with those requirements because of local ordinances, covenants, lease conditions, or similar circumstances not under the control of the licensee.

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(g) A license granted pursuant to Section 12071 is subject to forfeiture for a breach of any of the prohibitions and requirements of this section.

SEC. 25. Section 12071.7 is added to the Penal Code, to read: 12071.7. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Department of Justice shall keep a centralized list of all persons licensed pursuant to Section 12071, and all persons who have submitted information pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 12083. The department may remove from this list any person who knowingly or with gross negligence violates this article. Upon removal of a dealer from this list, notification shall be provided to local law enforcement and licensing authorities in the jurisdiction where the dealer's business is located.

- (b) The department shall remove from the centralized list any person whose federal firearms license has expired or has been revoked.
- (c) Information compiled from the list shall be made available, upon request, for the following purposes only:
 - (1) For law enforcement purposes.

- (2) When the information is requested by a person licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code for determining the validity of the license for firearm shipments.
- (3) When information is requested by a person promoting, sponsoring, operating, or otherwise organizing a show or event as defined in Section 478.100 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or its successor, who possesses a valid certificate of eligibility issued pursuant to Section 12083.5, if that information is requested by the person to determine the eligibility of a prospective participant in a gun show or event to conduct transactions as a firearms dealer pursuant to Section 12071.
- (d) Information provided pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) shall be limited to information necessary to corroborate an individual's current license status as being one of the following:
 - (1) A person licensed pursuant to Section 12071.
- (2) A person licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and who is not subject to the requirement that he or she be licensed pursuant to Section 12071.

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- (e) The department may inspect dealers to ensure compliance with this article. The department may assess an annual fee, not to exceed one hundred fifteen dollars (\$115), to cover the reasonable cost of maintaining the list described in subdivision (a), including the cost of inspections. Dealers whose place of business is in a jurisdiction that has adopted an inspection program to ensure compliance with firearms law shall be exempt from that portion of the department's fee that relates to the cost of inspections. The applicant is responsible for providing evidence to the department that the jurisdiction in which the business is located has the inspection program.
- (f) The department shall maintain and make available upon request information concerning the number of inspections conducted and the amount of fees collected pursuant to subdivision (e), a listing of exempted jurisdictions, as defined in subdivision (e), the number of dealers removed from the centralized list defined in subdivision (a), and the number of dealers found to have violated this article with knowledge or gross negligence.
- (g) (1) For every verification inquiry made pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072, the department shall determine whether the intended recipient possesses an appropriate, valid license issued pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and, if applicable, is properly licensed pursuant to this section.
- (2) If the intended recipient possesses an appropriate, valid license issued pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code, and if applicable, is properly licensed pursuant to this section, the department shall immediately provide a unique verification number to the inquiring party.
- (3) If the intended recipient does not possess an appropriate, valid license issued pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code, or if applicable, is not properly licensed pursuant to this section, the department shall do all of the following:
 - (A) Immediately notify the inquiring party of that fact.
- 39 (B) Within 24 hours, notify the chief law enforcement officer 40 of the jurisdiction where the address on the federal firearms

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license about which the inquiry was made is located, and notify an appropriate employee of the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of the denied verification.

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- SEC. 26. Section 12072 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 12072. (a) (1) No person, corporation, or firm shall knowingly supply, deliver, sell, or give possession or control of a firearm to any person within any of the classes prohibited by Section 12021 or 12021.1.
- (2) No person, corporation, or dealer shall sell, supply, deliver, or give possession or control of a firearm to any person whom he or she has cause to believe to be within any of the classes prohibited by Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (3) (A) No person, corporation, or firm shall sell, loan, or transfer a firearm to a minor, nor sell a handgun to an individual under 21 years of age.
- (B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to or affect those circumstances set forth in subdivision (p) of Section 12078.
- (4) No person, corporation, or dealer shall sell, loan, or transfer a firearm to any person whom he or she knows or has cause to believe is not the actual purchaser or transferee of the firearm, or to any person who is not the person actually being loaned the firearm, if the person, corporation, or dealer has either of the following:
- (A) Knowledge that the firearm is to be subsequently loaned, sold, or transferred to avoid the provisions of subdivision (c) or (d).
- (B) Knowledge that the firearm is to be subsequently loaned, sold, or transferred to avoid the requirements of any exemption to the provisions of subdivision (c) or (d).
- (5) No person, corporation, or dealer shall acquire a firearm for the purpose of selling, transferring, or loaning the firearm, if the person, corporation, or dealer has either of the following:
- (A) In the case of a dealer, intent to violate subdivision (b) or (c).
 - (B) In any other case, intent to avoid either of the following:
 - (i) The provisions of subdivision (d).
- 39 (ii) The requirements of any exemption to the provisions of 40 subdivision (d).

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(6) The dealer shall comply with the provisions of paragraph (18) of subdivision subdivisions (b) and (c) of Section 12071.12071.5.

- (7) The dealer shall comply with the provisions of paragraph (19) of subdivision (b) (d) of Section 12071.5.
- (8) No person shall sell or otherwise transfer his or her ownership in a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person unless the firearm bears either:
- (A) The name of the manufacturer, the manufacturer's make or model, and a manufacturer's serial number assigned to that firearm.
- (B) The identification number or mark assigned to the firearm by the Department of Justice pursuant to Section 12092.
- (9) (A) No person shall make an application to purchase more than one pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person within any 30-day period.
 - (B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to any of the following:
 - (i) Any law enforcement agency.
- (ii) Any agency duly authorized to perform law enforcement duties.
- (iii) Any state or local correctional facility.
- (iv) Any private security company licensed to do business in California.
- (v) Any person who is properly identified as a full-time paid peace officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2, and who is authorized to, and does carry a firearm during the course and scope of his or her employment as a peace officer.
- (vi) Any motion picture, television, or video production company or entertainment or theatrical company whose production by its nature involves the use of a firearm.
- (vii) Any person who may, pursuant to Section 12078, claim an exemption from the waiting period set forth in subdivision (c) of this section.
- (viii) Any transaction conducted through a licensed firearms dealer pursuant to Section 12082.
- 37 (ix) Any transaction conducted through a law enforcement agency pursuant to Section 12084.
- 39 (x) Any person who is licensed as a collector pursuant to 40 Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the

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United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto and who has a current certificate of eligibility issued to him or her by the Department of Justice pursuant to Section 12071.

(xi)

(x) The exchange of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person where the dealer purchased that firearm from the person seeking the exchange within the 30-day period immediately preceding the date of exchange or replacement.

(xii)

(xi) The replacement of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person when the person's pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person was lost or stolen, and the person reported that firearm lost or stolen prior to the completion of the application to purchase to any local law enforcement agency of the city, county, or city and county in which he or she resides.

(xiii)

- (xii) The return of any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person to its owner.
- (b) No person licensed under Section 12071 shall supply, sell, deliver, or give possession or control of a pistol, revolver, or firearm capable of being concealed upon the person to any person under the age of 21 years or any other firearm to a person under the age of 18 years.
- (c) No dealer, whether or not acting pursuant to Section 12082, shall deliver a firearm to a person, as follows:
- (1) Within 10 days of the application to purchase, or, after notice by the department pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 12076, within 10 days of the submission to the department of any correction to the application, or within 10 days of the submission to the department of any fee required pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 12076, whichever is later.
- (2) Unless unloaded and securely wrapped or unloaded and in a locked container.
- (3) Unless the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm presents clear evidence of his or her identity and age, as defined in Section 12071 12071.2, to the dealer.
- (4) Whenever the dealer is notified by the Department of Justice that the person is in a prohibited class described in

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1 Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

- (5) (A) Commencing April 1, 1994, and until January 1, 2003, no pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person shall be delivered unless the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm presents to the dealer a basic firearms safety certificate.
- (B) Commencing January 1, 2003, no handgun shall be delivered unless the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the handgun presents a handgun safety certificate to the dealer.
- (6) No pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person shall be delivered whenever the dealer is notified by the Department of Justice that within the preceding 30-day period the purchaser has made another application to purchase a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person and that the previous application to purchase involved none of the entities specified in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (9) of subdivision (a).
- (d) Where neither party to the transaction holds a dealer's license issued pursuant to Section 12071, the parties to the transaction shall complete the sale, loan, or transfer of that firearm through either of the following:
 - (1) A a licensed firearms dealer pursuant to Section 12082.
 - (2) A law enforcement agency pursuant to Section 12084.
- (e) No person may commit an act of collusion relating to Article 8 (commencing with Section 12800) of Chapter 6. For purposes of this section and Section 12071.1, collusion may be proven by any one of the following factors:
- (1) Answering a test applicant's questions during an objective test relating to firearms safety.
 - (2) Knowingly grading the examination falsely.
 - (3) Providing an advance copy of the test to an applicant.
- (4) Taking or allowing another person to take the basic firearms safety course for one who is the applicant for a basic firearms safety certificate or a handgun safety certificate.
- (5) Allowing another to take the objective test for the applicant, purchaser, or transferee.
- 38 (6) Using or allowing another to use one's identification, proof of residency, or thumbprint.

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(7) Allowing others to give unauthorized assistance during the examination.

- (8) Reference to unauthorized materials during the examination and cheating by the applicant.
- (9) Providing originals or photocopies of the objective test, or any version thereof, to any person other than as authorized by the department.
- (f) (1) No person who is licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code shall deliver, sell, or transfer a firearm to a person who is licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and whose licensed premises are located in this state unless:
- (A) Prior to January 1, 2005, the intended recipient does one of the following:
- (i) Presents proof of licensure pursuant to Section 12071 to that person.
- (ii) Presents proof that he or she is exempt from licensure under Section 12071 to that person, in which case the person also shall present proof that the transaction is also exempt from the provisions of subdivision (d).
- (B) Commencing January 1, 2005, one of the following is satisfied:
- (i) The person intending to deliver, sell, or transfer the firearms obtains from the department, prior to delivery, a unique verification number pursuant to subdivision (i) of Section 12071 12071.7. The person intending to deliver, sell, or transfer firearms shall provide the unique verification number to the recipient along with the firearms upon delivery, in a manner to be determined by the department.
- (ii) The intended recipient presents proof that he or she is exempt from licensure under Section 12071 to that person, in which case the person also shall present proof that the transaction is also exempt from the provisions of subdivision (d).
- (2) (A) On or after January 1, 1998, within 60 days of bringing a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person into this state, a personal handgun importer shall do one of the following:
- 39 (i) Forward by prepaid mail or deliver in person to the 40 Department of Justice, a report prescribed by the department

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1 including information concerning that individual and a 2 description of the firearm in question.

- (ii) Sell or transfer the firearm in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (d) or in accordance with the provisions of an exemption from subdivision (d).
- (iii) Sell or transfer the firearm to a dealer licensed pursuant to Section 12071.
- (iv) Sell or transfer the firearm to a sheriff or police department.
- (B) If the personal handgun importer sells or transfers the pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 12072 and the sale or transfer cannot be completed by the dealer to the purchaser or transferee, and the firearm can be returned to the personal handgun importer, the personal handgun importer shall have complied with the provisions of this paragraph.
- (C) The provisions of this paragraph are cumulative and shall not be construed as restricting the application of any other law. However, an act or omission punishable in different ways by this section and different provisions of the Penal Code shall not be punished under more than one provision.
- (D) (i) On and after January 1, 1998, the department shall conduct a public education and notification program regarding this paragraph to ensure a high degree of publicity of the provisions of this paragraph.
- (ii) As part of the public education and notification program described in this subparagraph, the department shall do all of the following:
- (I) Work in conjunction with the Department of Motor Vehicles to ensure that any person who is subject to this paragraph is advised of the provisions of this paragraph, and provided with blank copies of the report described in clause (i) of subparagraph (A) at the time that person applies for a California driver's license or registers his or her motor vehicle in accordance with the Vehicle Code.
- (II) Make the reports referred to in clause (i) of subparagraph (A) available to dealers licensed pursuant to Section 12071.
- 38 (III) Make the reports referred to in clause (i) of subparagraph 39 (A) available to law enforcement agencies.

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(IV) Make persons subject to the provisions of this paragraph aware of the fact that reports referred to in clause (i) of subparagraph (A) may be completed at either the licensed premises of dealers licensed pursuant to Section 12071 or at law enforcement agencies, that it is advisable to do so for the sake of accuracy and completeness of the reports, that prior to transporting a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person to a law enforcement agency in order to comply with subparagraph (A), the person should give prior notice to the law enforcement agency that he or she is doing so, and that in any event, the pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person should be transported unloaded and in a locked container.

- (iii) Any costs incurred by the department to implement this paragraph shall be absorbed by the department within its existing budget and the fees in the Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account allocated for implementation of this subparagraph pursuant to Section 12076.
- (3) Where a person who is licensed as a collector pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, whose licensed premises are within this state, acquires a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person that is a curio or relic, as defined in Section 478.11 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, outside of this state, takes actual possession of that firearm outside of this state pursuant to the provisions of subsection (j) of Section 923 of Title 18 of the United States Code, as amended by Public Law 104-208, and transports that firearm into this state, within five days of that licensed collector transporting that firearm into this state, he or she shall report to the department in a format prescribed by the department his or her acquisition of that firearm.
- (4) (A) It is the intent of the Legislature that a violation of paragraph (2) or (3) shall not constitute a "continuing offense" and the statute of limitations for commencing a prosecution for a violation of paragraph (2) or (3) commences on the date that the applicable grace period specified in paragraph (2) or (3) expires.
- (B) Paragraphs (2) and (3) shall not apply to a person who reports his or her ownership of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm

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capable of being concealed upon the person after the applicable grace period specified in paragraph (2) or (3) expires if evidence of that violation arises only as the result of the person submitting the report described in paragraph (2) or (3).

- (g) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), (3), or (5), a violation of this section is a misdemeanor.
- (2) If any of the following circumstances apply, a violation of this section is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.
 - (A) If the violation is of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a).
- (B) If the defendant has a prior conviction of violating the provisions, other than paragraph (9) of subdivision (a), of this section or former Section 12100 of this code or Section 8101 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (C) If the defendant has a prior conviction of violating any offense specified in subdivision (b) of Section 12021.1 or of a violation of Section 12020, 12220, or 12520, or of former Section 12560.
- (D) If the defendant is in a prohibited class described in Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (E) A violation of this section by a person who actively participates in a "criminal street gang" as defined in Section 186.22.
- (F) A violation of subdivision (b) involving the delivery of any firearm to a person who the dealer knows, or should know, is a minor.
- (3) If any of the following circumstances apply, a violation of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in the state prison, or by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.
 - (A) A violation of paragraph (2), (4), or (5) of subdivision (a).
- (B) A violation of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) involving the sale, loan, or transfer of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person to a minor.
- 37 (C) A violation of subdivision (b) involving the delivery of a 38 pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon 39 the person.

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(D) A violation of paragraph (1), (3), (4), (5), or (6) of subdivision (c) involving a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

- (E) A violation of subdivision (d) involving a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.
 - (F) A violation of subdivision (e).

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- (4) If both of the following circumstances apply, an additional term of imprisonment in the state prison for one, two, or three years shall be imposed in addition and consecutive to the sentence prescribed.
- (A) A violation of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) or subdivision (b).
- (B) The firearm transferred in violation of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) or subdivision (b) is used in the subsequent commission of a felony for which a conviction is obtained and the prescribed sentence is imposed.
- (5) (A) A first violation of paragraph (9) of subdivision (a) is an infraction punishable by a fine of fifty dollars (\$50).
- (B) A second violation of paragraph (9) of subdivision (a) is an infraction punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100).
- (C) A third or subsequent violation of paragraph (9) of subdivision (a) is a misdemeanor.
- (D) For purposes of this paragraph each application to purchase a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person in violation of paragraph (9) of subdivision (a) shall be deemed a separate offense.
- SEC. 27. Section 12076 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 12076. (a) (1) Before January 1, 1998, the Department of Justice shall determine the method by which a dealer shall submit firearm purchaser information to the department and the information shall be in one of the following formats:
 - (A) Submission of the register described in Section 12077.
- (B) Electronic or telephonic transfer of the information contained in the register described in Section 12077.
- (2) On or after January 1, 1998, electronic or telephonic transfer, including voice or facsimile transmission, shall be the exclusive means by which purchaser information is transmitted to the department.

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 (3) On or after January 1, 2003, except as permitted by the department, electronic transfer shall be the exclusive means by which information is transmitted to the department. Telephonic transfer shall not be permitted for information regarding sales of any firearms.

- (b) (1) Where the register is used, the purchaser of any firearm shall be required to present clear evidence of his or her identity and age, as defined in Section 12071 12071.2, to the dealer, and the dealer shall require him or her to sign his or her current legal name and affix his or her residence address and date of birth to the register in quadruplicate. The salesperson shall affix his or her signature to the register in quadruplicate as a witness to the signature and identification of the purchaser. Any person furnishing a fictitious name or address or knowingly furnishing any incorrect information or knowingly omitting any information required to be provided for the register and any person violating any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (2) The original of the register shall be retained by the dealer in consecutive order. Each book of 50 originals shall become the permanent register of transactions that shall be retained for not less than three years from the date of the last transaction and shall be available for the inspection of any peace officer, Department of Justice employee designated by the Attorney General, or agent of the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms upon the presentation of proper identification, but no information shall be compiled therefrom regarding the purchasers or other transferees of firearms that are not pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person.
- (3) Two copies of the original sheet of the register, on the date of the application to purchase, shall be placed in the mail, postage prepaid, and properly addressed to the Department of Justice in Sacramento.
- (4) If requested, a photocopy of the original shall be provided to the purchaser by the dealer.
- (5) If the transaction is one conducted pursuant to Section 12082, a photocopy of the original shall be provided to the seller by the dealer, upon request.
- (c) (1) Where the electronic or telephonic transfer of applicant information is used, the purchaser shall be required to present

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clear evidence of his or her identity and age, as defined in Section 12071.2, to the dealer, and the dealer shall require him or her to sign his or her current legal name to the record of electronic or telephonic transfer. The salesperson shall affix his or her signature to the record of electronic or telephonic transfer as a witness to the signature and identification of the purchaser. Any person furnishing a fictitious name or address or knowingly furnishing any incorrect information or knowingly omitting any information required to be provided for the electronic or telephonic transfer and any person violating any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

- (2) The record of applicant information shall be transmitted to the Department of Justice in Sacramento by electronic or telephonic transfer on the date of the application to purchase.
- (3) The original of each record of electronic or telephonic transfer shall be retained by the dealer in consecutive order. Each original shall become the permanent record of the transaction that shall be retained for not less than three years from the date of the last transaction and shall be provided for the inspection of any peace officer, Department of Justice employee designated by the Attorney General, or agent of the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, upon the presentation of proper identification, but no information shall be compiled therefrom regarding the purchasers or other transferees of firearms that are not pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person.
- (4) If requested, a copy of the record of electronic or telephonic transfer shall be provided to the purchaser by the dealer.
- (5) If the transaction is one conducted pursuant to Section 12082, a copy shall be provided to the seller by the dealer, upon request.
- (d) (1) The department shall examine its records, as well as those records that it is authorized to request from the State Department of Mental Health pursuant to Section 8104 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, in order to determine if the purchaser is a person described in Section 12021, 12021.1, or subparagraph (A) of paragraph (9) of subdivision (a) of Section 12072 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code

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(2) To the extent that funding is available, the Department of Justice may participate in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), as described in subsection (t) of Section 922 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and, if that participation is implemented, shall notify the dealer and the chief of the police department of the city or city and county in which the sale was made, or if the sale was made in a district in which there is no municipal police department, the sheriff of the county in which the sale was made, that the purchaser is a person prohibited from acquiring a firearm under federal law.

- (3) If the department determines that the purchaser is a person described in Section 12021, 12021.1, or subparagraph (A) of paragraph (9) of subdivision (a) of Section 12072 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, it shall immediately notify the dealer and the chief of the police department of the city or city and county in which the sale was made, or if the sale was made in a district in which there is no municipal police department, the sheriff of the county in which the sale was made, of that fact.
- (4) If the department determines that the copies of the register submitted to it pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) contain any blank spaces or inaccurate, illegible, or incomplete information, preventing identification of the purchaser or the pistol, revolver, or other firearm to be purchased, or if any fee required pursuant to subdivision (e) is not submitted by the dealer in conjunction with submission of copies of the register, the department may notify the dealer of that fact. Upon notification by the department, the dealer shall submit corrected copies of the register to the department, or shall submit any fee required pursuant to subdivision (e), or both, as appropriate and, if notification by the department is received by the dealer at any time prior to delivery of the firearm to be purchased, the dealer shall withhold delivery until the conclusion of the waiting period described in Sections 12071 12071.2 and 12072.
- (5) If the department determines that the information transmitted to it pursuant to subdivision (c) contains inaccurate or incomplete information preventing identification of the purchaser or the pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person to be purchased, or if the fee required pursuant to subdivision (e) is not transmitted by the dealer in

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conjunction with transmission of the electronic or telephonic record, the department may notify the dealer of that fact. Upon notification by the department, the dealer shall transmit corrections to the record of electronic or telephonic transfer to the department, or shall transmit any fee required pursuant to subdivision (e), or both, as appropriate, and if notification by the department is received by the dealer at any time prior to delivery of the firearm to be purchased, the dealer shall withhold delivery until the conclusion of the waiting period described in Sections 12071 *12071.2* and 12072.

(e) The Department of Justice may require the dealer to charge each firearm purchaser a fee not to exceed fourteen dollars (\$14), except that the fee may be increased at a rate not to exceed any increase in the California Consumer Price Index as compiled and reported by the California Department of Industrial Relations. The fee shall be no more than is necessary to fund the following:

- (1) (A) The department for the cost of furnishing this information.
- (B) The department for the cost of meeting its obligations under paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 8100 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (2) Local mental health facilities for state-mandated local costs resulting from the reporting requirements imposed by Section 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (3) The State Department of Mental Health for the costs resulting from the requirements imposed by Section 8104 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (4) Local mental hospitals, sanitariums, and institutions for state-mandated local costs resulting from the reporting requirements imposed by Section 8105 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (5) Local law enforcement agencies for state-mandated local costs resulting from the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 6385 of the Family Code.
- (6) Local law enforcement agencies for state-mandated local costs resulting from the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 8105 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- 39 (7) For the actual costs associated with the electronic or telephonic transfer of information pursuant to subdivision (c).

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(8) The Department of Food and Agriculture for the costs resulting from the notification provisions set forth in Section 5343.5 of the Food and Agricultural Code.

- (9) The department for the costs associated with subparagraph (D) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072.
- (10) The department for the costs associated with funding Department of Justice firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, loan, or transfer of firearms pursuant to this chapter.

The fee established pursuant to this subdivision shall not exceed the sum of the actual processing costs of the department, the estimated reasonable costs of the local mental health facilities for complying with the reporting requirements imposed by paragraph (2) of this subdivision, the costs of the State Department of Mental Health for complying with the requirements imposed by paragraph (3) of this subdivision, the estimated reasonable costs of local mental hospitals, sanitariums, and institutions for complying with the reporting requirements imposed by paragraph (4) of this subdivision, the estimated reasonable costs of local law enforcement agencies for complying with the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 6385 of the Family Code, the estimated reasonable costs of local law enforcement agencies for complying with the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 8105 of the Welfare and Institutions Code imposed by paragraph (6) of this subdivision, the estimated reasonable costs of the Department of Food and Agriculture for the costs resulting from the notification provisions set forth in Section 5343.5 of the Food and Agricultural Code, the estimated reasonable costs of the department for the costs associated with subparagraph (D) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072, and the estimated reasonable costs of department firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, loan, or transfer of firearms pursuant to this chapter.

(f) (1) The Department of Justice may charge a fee sufficient to reimburse it for each of the following but not to exceed fourteen dollars (\$14), except that the fee may be increased at a rate not to exceed any increase in the California Consumer Price

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Index as compiled and reported by the California Department ofIndustrial Relations:

- (A) For the actual costs associated with the preparation, sale, processing, and filing of forms or reports required or utilized pursuant to Section 12078 if neither a dealer nor a law enforcement agency acting pursuant to Section 12084 is filing the form or report.
- (B) For the actual processing costs associated with the submission of a Dealers' Record of Sale to the department by a dealer or of the submission of a LEFT to the department by a law enforcement agency acting pursuant to Section 12084 if the waiting period described in Sections 12071, 12072, and 12084 does not apply.
- (C) For the actual costs associated with the preparation, sale, processing, and filing of reports utilized pursuant to subdivision (*l*) of Section 12078 or paragraph (18) of subdivision (b) of Section 12071 12071.5, or clause (i) of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072, or paragraph (3) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072, or subdivision (u) of Section 12078.
- (D) For the actual costs associated with the electronic or telephonic transfer of information pursuant to subdivision (c).
- (2) If the department charges a fee pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of this subdivision, it shall be charged in the same amount to all categories of transaction that are within that subparagraph.
- (3) Any costs incurred by the Department of Justice to implement this subdivision shall be reimbursed from fees collected and charged pursuant to this subdivision. No fees shall be charged to the dealer pursuant to subdivision (e) or to a law enforcement agency acting pursuant to paragraph (6) of subdivision (d) of Section 12084 for costs incurred for implementing this subdivision.
- (g) All money received by the department pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account of the General Fund, which is hereby created, to be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for expenditure by the department to offset the costs incurred pursuant to this section, paragraph (1) and subparagraph (D) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072, Sections 12083 and 12099,

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subdivision (c) of Section 12131, Sections 12234, 12289, and 12289.5, and subdivisions (f) and (g) of Section 12305.

- (h) Where the electronic or telephonic transfer of applicant information is used, the department shall establish a system to be used for the submission of the fees described in subdivision (e) to the department.
- (i) (1) Only one fee shall be charged pursuant to this section for a single transaction on the same date for the sale of any number of firearms that are not pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person or for the taking of possession of those firearms.
- (2) In a single transaction on the same date for the delivery of any number of firearms that are pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person, the department shall charge a reduced fee pursuant to this section for the second and subsequent firearms that are part of that transaction.
- (j) Only one fee shall be charged pursuant to this section for a single transaction on the same date for taking title or possession of any number of firearms pursuant to paragraph (18) of subdivision (b) of Section 12071.5 or subdivision (c) or (i) of Section 12078.
- (k) Whenever the Department of Justice acts pursuant to this section as it pertains to firearms other than pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person, the department's acts or omissions shall be deemed to be discretionary within the meaning of the California Tort Claims Act pursuant to Division 3.6 (commencing with Section 810) of Title 1 of the Government Code.
 - (1) As used in this section, the following definitions apply:
- (1) "Purchaser" means the purchaser or transferee of a firearm or a person being loaned a firearm.
- 33 (2) "Purchase" means the purchase, loan, or transfer of a 34 firearm.
 - (3) "Sale" means the sale, loan, or transfer of a firearm.
 - (4) "Seller" means, if the transaction is being conducted pursuant to Section 12082, the person selling, loaning, or transferring the firearm.
- SEC. 28. Section 12078 of the Penal Code is amended to 40 read:

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12078. (a) (1) The waiting periods described in Sections 12071, 12071.2and 12072, and 12084 shall not apply to deliveries, transfers, or sales of firearms made to persons properly identified as full-time paid peace officers as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2, provided that the peace officers are authorized by their employer to carry firearms while in the performance of their duties. Proper identification is defined as verifiable written certification from the head of the agency by which the purchaser or transferee is employed, identifying the purchaser or transferee as a peace officer who is authorized to carry firearms while in the performance of his or her duties, and authorizing the purchase or transfer. The certification shall be delivered to the dealer or local law enforcement agency acting pursuant to Section 12084 at the time of purchase or transfer and the purchaser or transferee shall identify himself or herself as the person authorized in the certification. The dealer or local law enforcement agency shall keep the certification with the record of sale, or LEFT, as the case may be. On the date that the delivery, sale, or transfer is made, the dealer delivering the firearm or the law enforcement agency processing the transaction pursuant to Section 12084shall forward by prepaid mail to the Department of Justice a report of the transaction pursuant to subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 12077 or Section 12084. If electronic or telephonic transfer of applicant information is used, on the date that the application to purchase is completed, the dealer delivering the firearm shall transmit to the Department of Justice an electronic or telephonic report of the transaction as is indicated in subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 12077.

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(2) Subdivision (b) of Section 12801 and the preceding provisions of this article do not apply to deliveries, transfers, or sales of firearms made to authorized law enforcement representatives of cities, counties, cities and counties, or state or federal governments for exclusive use by those governmental agencies if, prior to the delivery, transfer, or sale of these firearms, written authorization from the head of the agency authorizing the transaction is presented to the person from whom the purchase, delivery, or transfer is being made. Proper written authorization is defined as verifiable written certification from the head of the agency by which the purchaser or transferee is

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employed, identifying the employee as an individual authorized to conduct the transaction, and authorizing the transaction for the exclusive use of the agency by which he or she is employed. Within 10 days of the date a handgun is acquired by the agency, a record of the same shall be entered as an institutional weapon into the Automated Firearms System (AFS) via the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) by the law enforcement or state agency. Those agencies without access to AFS shall arrange with the sheriff of the county in which the agency is located to input this information via this system.

- (3) Subdivision (b) of Section 12801 and the preceding provisions of this article do not apply to the loan of a firearm made by an authorized law enforcement representative of a city, county, or city and county, or the state or federal government to a peace officer employed by that agency and authorized to carry a firearm for the carrying and use of that firearm by that peace officer in the course and scope of his or her duties.
- (4) Subdivision (b) of Section 12801 and the preceding provisions of this article do not apply to the delivery, sale, or transfer of a firearm by a law enforcement agency to a peace officer pursuant to Section 10334 of the Public Contract Code. Within 10 days of the date that a handgun is sold, delivered, or transferred pursuant to Section 10334 of the Public Contract Code to that peace officer, the name of the officer and the make, model, serial number, and other identifying characteristics of the firearm being sold, transferred, or delivered shall be entered into the Automated Firearms System (AFS) via the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) by the law enforcement or state agency that sold, transferred, or delivered the firearm. Those agencies without access to AFS shall arrange with the sheriff of the county in which the agency is located to input this information via this system.
- (5) Subdivision (b) of Section 12801 and the preceding provisions of this article do not apply to the delivery, sale, or transfer of a firearm by a law enforcement agency to a retiring peace officer who is authorized to carry a firearm pursuant to Section 12027.1. Within 10 days of the date that a handgun is sold, delivered, or transferred to that retiring peace officer, the name of the officer and the make, model, serial number, and other identifying characteristics of the firearm being sold,

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transferred, or delivered shall be entered into the Automated Firearms System (AFS) via the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) by the law enforcement or state agency that sold, transferred, or delivered the firearm. Those agencies without access to AFS shall arrange with the sheriff of the county in which the agency is located to input this information via this system.

- (6) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 do not apply to sales, deliveries, or transfers of firearms to authorized representatives of cities, cities and counties, counties, or state or federal governments for those governmental agencies where the entity is acquiring the weapon as part of an authorized, voluntary program where the entity is buying or receiving weapons from private individuals. Any weapons acquired pursuant to this paragraph shall be disposed of pursuant to the applicable provisions of Section 12028 or 12032.
- (7) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the sale, loan, delivery, or transfer of a firearm made by an authorized law enforcement representative of a city, county, city and county, state, or the federal government to any public or private nonprofit historical society, museum, or institutional collection or the purchase or receipt of that firearm by that public or private nonprofit historical society, museum, or institutional collection if all of the following conditions are met:
 - (A) The entity receiving the firearm is open to the public.
- (B) The firearm prior to delivery is deactivated or rendered inoperable.
- (C) The firearm is not subject to Section 12028, 12028.5, 12030, or 12032.
- (D) The firearm is not prohibited by other provisions of law from being sold, delivered, or transferred to the public at large.
- (E) Prior to delivery, the entity receiving the firearm submits a written statement to the law enforcement representative stating that the firearm will not be restored to operating condition, and will either remain with that entity, or if subsequently disposed of, will be transferred in accordance with the applicable provisions of this article and, if applicable, Section 12801.
- 39 (F) Within 10 days of the date that the firearm is sold, loaned, 40 delivered, or transferred to that entity, the name of the

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government entity delivering the firearm, and the make, model, serial number, and other identifying characteristics of the firearm and the name of the person authorized by the entity to take possession of the firearm shall be reported to the department in a manner prescribed by the department.

- (G) In the event of a change in the status of the designated representative, the entity shall notify the department of a new representative within 30 days.
- (8) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the sale, loan, delivery, or transfer of a firearm made by any person other than a representative of an authorized law enforcement agency to any public or private nonprofit historical society, museum, or institutional collection if all of the following conditions are met:
 - (A) The entity receiving the firearm is open to the public.
- (B) The firearm is deactivated or rendered inoperable prior to delivery.
- (C) The firearm is not of a type prohibited from being sold, delivered, or transferred to the public.
- (D) Prior to delivery, the entity receiving the firearm submits a written statement to the person selling, loaning, or transferring the firearm stating that the firearm will not be restored to operating condition, and will either remain with that entity, or if subsequently disposed of, will be transferred in accordance with the applicable, provisions of this article and, if applicable Section 12801.
- (E) If title to a handgun is being transferred to the public or private nonprofit historical society, museum, or institutional collection, then the designated representative of that public or private historical society, museum or institutional collection within 30 days of taking possession of that handgun, shall forward by prepaid mail or deliver in person to the Department of Justice, a single report signed by both parties to the transaction, that includes information identifying the person representing that public or private historical society, museum, or institutional collection, how title was obtained and from whom, and a description of the firearm in question, along with a copy of the written statement referred to in subparagraph (D). The report forms that are to be completed pursuant to this paragraph shall be provided by the Department of Justice.

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(F) In the event of a change in the status of the designated representative, the entity shall notify the department of a new representative within 30 days.

- (b) (1) Section Sections 12071, 12071.1, 12071.2, 12071.3, 12071.5, subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 12072, and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to deliveries, sales, or transfers of firearms between or to importers and manufacturers of firearms licensed to engage in that business pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.
- (2) Subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the delivery, sale, or transfer of a handgun to a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071, where the licensee is receiving the handgun in the course and scope of his or her activities as a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071.
- (c) (1) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the infrequent transfer of a firearm that is not a handgun by gift, bequest, intestate succession, or other means by one individual to another if both individuals are members of the same immediate family.
- (2) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the infrequent transfer of a handgun by gift, bequest, intestate succession, or other means by one individual to another if both individuals are members of the same immediate family and both all of the following conditions are met:
- (A) The person to whom the firearm is transferred shall, within 30 days of taking possession of the firearm, forward by prepaid mail or deliver in person to the Department of Justice, a report that includes information concerning the individual taking possession of the firearm, how title was obtained and from whom, and a description of the firearm in question. The report forms that individuals complete pursuant to this paragraph shall be provided to them by the Department of Justice.
- (B) The person taking title to the firearm shall first obtain a handgun safety certificate.
- (C) The person receiving the firearm is 18 years of age or older.
- 39 (3) As used in this subdivision, "immediate family member" 40 means any one of the following relationships:

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(A) Parent and child.

- (B) Grandparent and grandchild.
- (d) (1) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the infrequent loan of firearms between persons who are personally known to each other for any lawful purpose, if the loan does not exceed 30 days in duration and, when the firearm is a handgun, commencing January 1, 2003, the individual being loaned the handgun has a valid handgun safety certificate.
- (2) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072, and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the loan of a firearm where all of the following conditions exist:
- (A) The person loaning the firearm is at all times within the presence of the person being loaned the firearm.
 - (B) The loan is for a lawful purpose.
 - (C) The loan does not exceed three days in duration.
 - (D) The individual receiving the firearm is not prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm pursuant to Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code, or by Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
 - (E) The person loaning the firearm is 18 years of age or older.
 - (F) The person being loaned the firearm is 18 years of age or older.
 - (e) Section Sections 12071, 12071.1, 12071.2, 12071.3, 12071.5, subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 12072, and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the delivery of a firearm to a gunsmith for service or repair, or to the return of the firearm to its owner by the gunsmith.
 - (f) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the sale, delivery, or transfer of firearms by persons who reside in this state to persons who reside outside this state who are licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, if the sale, delivery, or transfer is in accordance with Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.
- (g) (1) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the infrequent sale or transfer of a firearm, other than a handgun, at auctions or similar events conducted by nonprofit mutual or

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public benefit corporations organized pursuant to the Corporations Code.

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As used in this paragraph, the term "infrequent" shall not be construed to prohibit different local chapters of the same nonprofit corporation from conducting auctions or similar events, provided the individual local chapter conducts the auctions or similar events infrequently. It is the intent of the Legislature that different local chapters, representing different localities, be entitled to invoke the exemption created by this paragraph, notwithstanding the frequency with which other chapters of the same nonprofit corporation may conduct auctions or similar events.

- (2) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the transfer of a firearm other than a handgun, if the firearm is donated for an auction or similar event described in paragraph (1) and the firearm is delivered to the nonprofit corporation immediately preceding, or contemporaneous with, the auction or similar event.
- (3) The waiting period described in Sections 12071. 12071.2 and 12072 shall not apply to a dealer who delivers a firearm other than a handgun at an auction or similar event described in paragraph (1), as authorized by subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 12071. 12071.1. Within two business days of completion of the application to purchase, the dealer shall forward by prepaid mail to the Department of Justice a report of the same as is indicated in subdivision (c) of Section 12077. If the electronic or telephonic transfer of applicant information is used, within two business days of completion of the application to purchase, the dealer delivering the firearm shall transmit to the Department of Justice an electronic or telephonic report of the same as is indicated in subdivision (c) of Section 12077.
- (h) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the loan of a firearm to a person 18 years of age or older for the purposes of shooting at targets if the loan occurs on the premises of a target facility that holds a business or regulatory license or on the premises of any club or organization organized for the purposes of practicing shooting at targets upon established ranges, whether public or private, if the

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firearm is at all times kept within the premises of the target range or on the premises of the club or organization.

- (i) (1) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to a person who takes title or possession of a firearm that is not a handgun by operation of law if the person is not prohibited by Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code from possessing firearms.
- (2) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to a person who takes title or possession of a handgun by operation of law if the person is not prohibited by Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code from possessing firearms and all of the following conditions are met:
- (A) If the person taking title or possession is neither a levying officer as defined in Section 481.140, 511.060, or 680.210 of the Code of Civil Procedure, nor a person who is receiving that firearm pursuant to subparagraph (G), (I), or (J) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (u) (v), the person shall, within 30 days of taking possession, forward by prepaid mail or deliver in person to the Department of Justice, a report of information concerning the individual taking possession of the firearm, how title or possession was obtained and from whom, and a description of the firearm in question. The reports that individuals complete pursuant to this paragraph shall be provided to them by the department.
- (B) If the person taking title or possession is receiving the firearm pursuant to subparagraph (G) of paragraph (2) of subdivision $\frac{(u)}{(v)}$, the person shall do both of the following:
- (i) Within 30 days of taking possession, forward by prepaid mail or deliver in person to the department, a report of information concerning the individual taking possession of the firearm, how title or possession was obtained and from whom, and a description of the firearm in question. The reports that individuals complete pursuant to this paragraph shall be provided to them by the department.
- (ii) Prior to taking title or possession of the firearm, the person shall obtain a handgun safety certificate.
- (C) Where the person receiving title or possession of the handgun is a person described in subparagraph (I) of paragraph (2) of subdivision—(u) (v), on the date that the person is delivered

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1 the firearm, the name and other information concerning the 2 person taking possession of the firearm, how title or possession 3 of the firearm was obtained and from whom, and a description of 4 the firearm by make, model, serial number, and other identifying 5 characteristics, shall be entered into the Automated Firearms 6 System (AFS) via the California Law Enforcement 7 Telecommunications System (CLETS) by the law enforcement or state agency that transferred or delivered the firearm. Those agencies without access to AFS shall arrange with the sheriff of 10 the county in which the agency is located to input this 11 information via this system. 12

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- (D) Where the person receiving title or possession of the handgun is a person described in subparagraph (J) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (u) (v), on the date that the person is delivered the firearm, the name and other information concerning the person taking possession of the firearm, how title or possession of the firearm was obtained and from whom, and a description of the firearm by make, model, serial number, and other identifying characteristics, shall be entered into the AFS via the CLETS by the law enforcement or state agency that transferred or delivered the firearm. Those agencies without access to AFS shall arrange with the sheriff of the county in which the agency is located to input this information via this system. In addition, that law enforcement agency shall not deliver that handgun to the person referred to in this subparagraph unless, prior to the delivery of the same, the person presents proof to the agency that he or she is the holder of a handgun safety certificate.
- (3) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to a person who takes possession of a firearm by operation of law in a representative capacity who subsequently transfers ownership of the firearm to himself or herself in his or her individual capacity. In the case of a handgun, the individual shall obtain a handgun safety certificate prior to transferring ownership to himself or herself, or taking possession of a handgun in an individual capacity.
- (j) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to deliveries, transfers, or returns of firearms made pursuant to Section 12021.3, 12028, 12028.5, or 12030.

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(k) Section Sections 12071, 12071.1, 12071.2, 12071.3, 12071.5, subdivision (c) of Section 12072, and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to any of the following:

- (1) The delivery, sale, or transfer of unloaded firearms that are not handguns by a dealer to another dealer upon proof of compliance with the requirements of paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072.
- (2) The delivery, sale, or transfer of unloaded firearms by dealers to persons who reside outside this state who are licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.
- (3) The delivery, sale, or transfer of unloaded firearms to a wholesaler if the firearms are being returned to the wholesaler and are intended as merchandise in the wholesaler's business.
- (4) The delivery, sale, or transfer of unloaded firearms by one dealer to another dealer if the firearms are intended as merchandise in the receiving dealer's business upon proof of compliance with the requirements of paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072.
- (5) The delivery, sale, or transfer of an unloaded firearm that is not a handgun by a dealer to himself or herself.
- (6) The loan of an unloaded firearm by a dealer who also operates a target facility that holds a business or regulatory license on the premises of the building designated in the license or whose building designated in the license is on the premises of any club or organization organized for the purposes of practicing shooting at targets upon established ranges, whether public or private, to a person at that target facility or that club or organization, if the firearm is at all times kept within the premises of the target range or on the premises of the club or organization.
- (1) A person who is exempt from subdivision (d) of Section 12072 or is otherwise not required by law to report his or her acquisition, ownership, or disposal of a handgun or who moves out of this state with his or her handgun may submit a report of the same to the Department of Justice in a format prescribed by the department.
- 39 (m) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 and subdivision (b) of 40 Section 12801 shall not apply to the delivery, sale, or transfer of

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unloaded firearms to a wholesaler as merchandise in the wholesaler's business by manufacturers or importers licensed to engage in that business pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, or by another wholesaler, if the delivery, sale, or transfer is made in accordance with Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code.

(n) (1) The waiting period described in Section 12071 12071.2 or 12072 shall not apply to the delivery, sale, or transfer of a handgun by a dealer in either of the following situations:

- (A) The dealer is delivering the firearm to another dealer and it is not intended as merchandise in the receiving dealer's business.
- (B) The dealer is delivering the firearm to himself or herself and it is not intended as merchandise in his or her business.
- (2) In order for this subdivision to apply, both of the following shall occur:
- (A) If the dealer is receiving the firearm from another dealer, the dealer receiving the firearm shall present proof to the dealer delivering the firearm that he or she is licensed pursuant to Section 12071 by complying with paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072.
- (B) Whether the dealer is delivering, selling, or transferring the firearm to himself or herself or to another dealer, on the date that the application to purchase is completed, the dealer delivering the firearm shall forward by prepaid mail to the Department of Justice a report of the same and the type of information concerning the purchaser or transferee as is indicated in subdivision (b) of Section 12077. Where the electronic or telephonic transfer of applicant information is used, on the date that the application to purchase is completed, the dealer delivering the firearm shall transmit an electronic or telephonic report of the same and the type of information concerning the purchaser or transferee as is indicated in subdivision (b) of Section 12077.
- (o) Section Sections 12071, 12071.1, 12071.2, 12071.3, 12071.5 and subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the delivery, sale, or transfer of firearms regulated pursuant to Section 12020, Chapter 2 (commencing with Section

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1 12200), or Chapter 2.3 (commencing with Section 12275), if the 2 delivery, sale, or transfer is conducted in accordance with the 3 applicable provisions of Section 12020, Chapter 2 (commencing 4 with Section 12200), or Chapter 2.3 (commencing with Section 5 12275).

- (p) (1) Paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) and subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the loan of a firearm that is not a handgun to a minor, with the express permission of the parent or legal guardian of the minor, if the loan does not exceed 30 days in duration and is for a lawful purpose.
- (2) Paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 12072, subdivision (d) of Section 12072, and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the loan of a handgun to a minor by a person who is not the parent or legal guardian of the minor if all of the following circumstances exist:
- (A) The minor has the written consent of his or her parent or legal guardian that is presented at the time of, or prior to the time of, the loan, or is accompanied by his or her parent or legal guardian at the time the loan is made.
- (B) The minor is being loaned the firearm for the purpose of engaging in a lawful, recreational sport, including, but not limited to, competitive shooting, or agricultural, ranching, or hunting activity, or a motion picture, television, or video production, or entertainment or theatrical event, the nature of which involves the use of a firearm.
- (C) The duration of the loan does not exceed the amount of time that is reasonably necessary to engage in the lawful, recreational sport, including, but not limited to, competitive shooting, or agricultural, ranching, or hunting activity, or a motion picture, television, or video production, or entertainment or theatrical event, the nature of which involves the use of a firearm.
- (D) The duration of the loan does not, in any event, exceed 10 days.
- (3) Paragraph (3) of subdivision (a), and subdivision (d), of Section 12072, and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the loan of a handgun to a minor by his or her parent or legal guardian if both of the following circumstances exist:
- 39 (A) The minor is being loaned the firearm for the purposes of 40 engaging in a lawful, recreational sport, including, but not

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limited to, competitive shooting, or agricultural, ranching, or hunting activity, or a motion picture, television, or video production, or entertainment or theatrical event, the nature of which involves the use of a firearm.

- (B) The duration of the loan does not exceed the amount of time that is reasonably necessary to engage in the lawful, recreational sport, including, but not limited to, competitive shooting, or agricultural, ranching, or hunting activity, or a motion picture, television, or video production, or entertainment or theatrical event, the nature of which involves the use of a firearm.
- (4) Paragraph (3) of subdivision (a), and subdivision (d), of Section 12072 shall not apply to the transfer or loan of a firearm that is not a handgun to a minor by his or her parent or legal guardian.
- (5) Paragraph (3) of subdivision (a), and subdivision (d), of Section 12072 shall not apply to the transfer or loan of a firearm that is not a handgun to a minor by his or her grandparent who is not the legal guardian of the minor if the transfer is done with the express permission of the parent or legal guardian of the minor.
- (6) Subparagraph (A) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the sale of a handgun if both of the following requirements are satisfied:
 - (A) The sale is to a person who is at least 18 years of age.
- (B) The firearm is an antique firearm as defined in paragraph (16) of subsection (a) of Section 921 of Title 18 of the United States Code.
- (q) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the loan of a firearm that is not a handgun to a licensed hunter for use by that licensed hunter for a period of time not to exceed the duration of the hunting season for which that firearm is to be used.
- (r) The waiting period described in Section 12071, 12071.2 or 12072, or 12084 shall not apply to the delivery, sale, or transfer of a firearm to the holder of a special weapons permit issued by the Department of Justice issued pursuant to Section 12095, 12230, 12250, or 12305. On the date that the application to purchase is completed, the dealer delivering the firearm or the law enforcement agency processing the transaction pursuant to Section 12084, shall forward by prepaid mail to the Department

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of Justice a report of the same as described in subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 12077 or Section 12084. If the electronic or telephonic transfer of applicant information is used, on the date that the application to purchase is completed, the dealer delivering the firearm shall transmit to the Department of Justice an electronic or telephonic report of the same as is indicated in subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 12077.

- (s) (1) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the infrequent loan of an unloaded firearm by a person who is neither a dealer as defined in Section 12071 nor a federal firearms licensee pursuant to Chapter 44 of Title 18 of the United States Code, to a person 18 years of age or older for use solely as a prop in a motion picture, television, video, theatrical, or other entertainment production or event.
- (2) Subdivision (d), and paragraph (1) of subdivision (f), of Section 12072, and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the loan of an unloaded firearm by a person who is not a dealer as defined in Section 12071 but who is a federal firearms licensee pursuant to Chapter 44 of Title 18 of the United States Code, to a person who possesses a valid entertainment firearms permit issued pursuant to Section 12081, for use solely as a prop in a motion picture, television, video, theatrical, or other entertainment production or event. The person loaning the firearm pursuant to this paragraph shall retain a photocopy of the entertainment firearms permit as proof of compliance with this requirement.
- (3) Subdivision (b) of Section Sections 12071,12071.1, 12071.2, 12071.3, 12071.5, subdivision (c) of, and paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of, Section 12072, and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the loan of an unloaded firearm by a dealer as defined in Section 12071, to a person who possesses a valid entertainment firearms permit issued pursuant to Section 12081, for use solely as a prop in a motion picture, television, video, theatrical, or other entertainment production or event. The dealer shall retain a photocopy of the entertainment firearms permit as proof of compliance with this requirement.
- 38 (t) (1) The waiting period described in Sections 12071, 39 Section 12071.2 or 12072, and 12084 shall not apply to the sale, 40 delivery, loan, or transfer of a firearm that is a curio or relic, as

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defined in Section 478.11 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or its successor, by a dealer or through a law enforcement agency to a person who is licensed as a collector pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto who has a current certificate of eligibility issued to him or her by the Department of Justice pursuant to Section 12071. On the date that the delivery, sale, or transfer is made, the dealer delivering the firearm or the law enforcement agency processing the transaction pursuant to Section 12084, shall forward by prepaid mail to the Department of Justice a report of the transaction pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 12077 or Section 12084. If the electronic or telephonic transfer of applicant information is used, on the date that the application to purchase is completed, the dealer delivering the firearm-shall transmit to the Department of Justice an electronic or telephonic report of the transaction as is indicated in subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 12077.

(2) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the infrequent sale, loan, or transfer of a firearm that is not a handgun, which is a curio or relic manufactured at least 50 years prior to the current date, but not including replicas thereof, as defined in Section 478.11 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or its successor.

- (u) (1) Subdivision (b) of Section 12801 and subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the delivery or transfer of a firearm by a security company to an authorized representative of a branch of that company located within this state that is authorized to employ persons described in subdivision (d) of Section 12031 in a capacity to allow those persons to carry firearms. The entity receiving the firearm shall, within five days, forward by prepaid mail or deliver in person to the department, a report of information concerning the individual taking possession of each firearm, how title or possession was obtained, and when, and a description of each firearm. The reports that individuals complete pursuant to this paragraph shall be in a format prescribed by the department.
- (2) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the loan of a firearm by a security company, or to an authorized representative of a branch

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of that company located within this state, to an authorized employee thereof who is authorized to carry a firearm in accordance with subdivision (d) of Section 12031 in the course and scope of employment, if the firearm is loaned to the authorized employee to carry in the course and scope of employment.

- (3) On the date the application to purchase is completed, the dealer delivering the firearm shall transmit an electronic or telephonic report of the same and the type of information concerning the purchaser or transferee as is indicated in subdivision (b) of Section 12077.
 - (v) As used in this section:
- (1) "Infrequent" has the same meaning as in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 12070.
- (2) "A person taking title or possession of firearms by operation of law" includes, but is not limited to, any of the following instances wherein an individual receives title to, or possession of, firearms:
- (A) The executor or administrator of an estate if the estate includes firearms.
- (B) A secured creditor or an agent or employee thereof when the firearms are possessed as collateral for, or as a result of, a default under a security agreement under the Commercial Code.
- (C) A levying officer, as defined in Section 481.140, 511.060, or 680.260 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (D) A receiver performing his or her functions as a receiver if the receivership estate includes firearms.
- (E) A trustee in bankruptcy performing his or her duties if the bankruptcy estate includes firearms.
- (F) An assignee for the benefit of creditors performing his or her functions as an assignee, if the assignment includes firearms.
- (G) A transmutation of property consisting of firearms pursuant to Section 850 of the Family Code.
- (H) Firearms passing to a surviving spouse pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 13500) of Part 2 of Division 8 of the Probate Code.
- 37 (I) Firearms received by the family of a police officer or 38 deputy sheriff from a local agency pursuant to Section 50081 of 39 the Government Code.

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(J) The transfer of a firearm by a law enforcement agency to the person who found the firearm where the delivery is to the person as the finder of the firearm pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 2080) of Chapter 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code.

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SEC. 29. Section 12082 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

12082. (a) A person shall complete any sale, loan, or transfer of a firearm through a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071 in accordance with this section in order to comply with subdivision (d) of Section 12072. The seller or transferor or the person loaning the firearm shall deliver the firearm to the dealer who shall retain possession of that firearm. The dealer shall then deliver the firearm to the purchaser or transferee or the person being loaned the firearm, if it is not prohibited, in accordance with subdivision (c) of Section 12072. If the dealer cannot legally deliver the firearm to the purchaser or transferee or the person being loaned the firearm, the dealer shall forthwith, without waiting for the conclusion of the waiting period described in Sections 12071.2 and 12072, return the firearm to the transferor or seller or the person loaning the firearm. The dealer shall not return the firearm to the seller or transferor or the person loaning the firearm when to do so would constitute a violation of subdivision (a) of Section 12072. If the dealer cannot legally return the firearm to the transferor or seller or the person loaning the firearm, then the dealer shall forthwith deliver the firearm to the sheriff of the county or the chief of police or other head of a municipal police department of any city or city and county who shall then dispose of the firearm in the manner provided by Sections 12028 and 12032. The purchaser or transferee or person being loaned the firearm may be required by the dealer to pay a fee not to exceed ten dollars (\$10) per firearm, and no other fee may be charged by the dealer for a sale, loan, or transfer of a firearm conducted pursuant to this section, except for the applicable fee that the Department of Justice may charge pursuant to Section 12076. Nothing in these provisions shall prevent a dealer from charging a smaller fee. The fee that the department may charge is the fee that would be applicable pursuant to Section 12076, if the dealer was selling, transferring, or delivering a firearm to a purchaser or transferee or person

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being loaned a firearm, without any other parties being involvedin the transaction.

- (b) The Attorney General shall adopt regulations under this section to do all of the following:
- (1) Allow the seller or transferor of the person loaning the firearm, and the purchaser or transferee or the person being loaned the firearm, to complete a sale, loan, or transfer through a dealer, and to allow those persons and the dealer to comply with the requirements of this section and Sections 12071, 12071.1, 12071.2, 12071.3, 12071.5, 12072, 12076, and 12077 and to preserve the confidentiality of those records.
- (2) Where a personal handgun importer is selling or transferring a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person to comply with clause (ii) of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072, to allow a personal handgun importer's ownership of the pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person being sold or transferred to be recorded in a manner that if the firearm is returned to that personal handgun importer because the sale or transfer cannot be completed, the Department of Justice will have sufficient information about that personal handgun importer so that a record of his or her ownership can be maintained in the registry provided by subdivision (c) of Section 11106.
- (3) Ensure that the register or record of electronic transfer shall state the name and address of the seller or transferor of the firearm or the person loaning the firearm and whether or not the person is a personal handgun importer in addition to any other information required by Section 12077.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a dealer who does not sell, transfer, or keep an inventory of handguns is not required to process private party transfers of handguns.
 - (d) A violation of this section by a dealer is a misdemeanor.
 - SEC. 30. Section 12084 of the Penal Code is repealed.
- 12084. (a) As used in this section, the following definitions apply:
- (1) "Agency" means a sheriff's department in a county of less than 200,000 persons, according to the most recent federal decennial census, that cleets to process purchases, sales, loans, or transfers of firearms.

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(2) "Seller" means the seller or transferor of a firearm or the person loaning the firearm.

- (3) "Purchaser" means the purchaser or transferee of a firearm or the person being loaned a firearm.
- (4) "Purchase" means the purchase, loan, sale, or transfer of a firearm.
 - (5) "Department" means the Department of Justice.

- (6) "LEFT" means the Law Enforcement Firearms Transfer Form consisting of the transfer form utilized to purchase a firearm in accordance with this section.
- (b) As an alternative to completing the sale, transfer, or loan of a firearm through a licensed dealer pursuant to Section 12082, the parties to the purchase of a firearm may complete the transaction through an agency in accordance with this section in order to comply with subdivision (d) of Section 12072.
- (c) (1) LEFTs shall be prepared by the State Printer and shall be furnished to agencies on application at a cost to be determined by the Department of General Services for each 100 leaves in quintuplicate, one original and four duplicates for the making of earbon copies. The original and duplicate copies shall differ in color, and shall be in the form provided by this section. The State Printer, upon issuing the LEFT, shall forward to the department the name and address of the agency together with the series and sheet numbers on the LEFT. The LEFT shall not be transferable.
- (2) The department shall prescribe the form of the LEFT. It shall be in the same exact format set forth in Sections 12077 and 12082, with the same distinct formats for firearms that are pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person and for firearms that are not pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person, except that, instead of the listing of information concerning a dealer, the LEFT shall contain the name, telephone number, and address of the law enforcement agency.
- (3) The original of each LEFT shall be retained in consecutive order. Each book of 50 originals shall become the permanent record of transactions that shall be retained not less than three years from the date of the last transaction and shall be provided for the inspection of any peace officer, department employee designated by the Attorney General, or agent of the federal

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Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms upon the presentation of proper identification.

- (4) Ink shall be used to complete each LEFT. The agency shall ensure that all information is provided legibly. The purchaser and seller shall be informed that incomplete or illegible information delays purchases.
- (5) Each original LEFT shall contain instructions regarding the procedure for completion of the form and the routing of the form. The agency shall comply with these instructions which shall include the information set forth in this subdivision.
- (6) One firearm transaction shall be reported on each LEFT. For purposes of this paragraph, a "transaction" means a single sale, loan, or transfer of any number of firearms that are not pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person between the same two persons.
- (d) The following procedures shall be followed in processing the purchase:
- (1) Without waiting for the conclusion of any waiting period to clapse, the seller shall immediately deliver the firearm to the agency solely to complete the LEFT. Upon completion of the LEFT, the firearm shall be immediately returned by the agency to the seller without waiting for the waiting period to clapse.
- (2) The purchaser shall be required to present clear evidence of his or her identity and age, as defined in Section 12071, to the agency. The agency shall require the purchaser to complete the original and one copy of the LEFT. An employee of the agency shall then affix his or her signature as a witness to the signature and identification of the purchaser.
- (3) Two copies of the LEFT shall, on that date of purchase, be placed in the mail, postage prepaid to the department at Sacramento. The third copy shall be provided to the purchaser and the fourth copy to the seller.
- (4) The department shall examine its records, as well as those records that it is authorized to request from the State Department of Mental Health pursuant to Section 8104 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, in order to determine if the purchaser is a person described in Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (5) If the department determines that the copies of the LEFT submitted to it pursuant to paragraph (3) contain any blank

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spaces or inaccurate, illegible, or incomplete information, preventing identification of the purchaser or the firearm to be purchased, or if any fee required pursuant to paragraph (6) is not submitted by the agency in conjunction with submission of the copies of the LEFT, or if the department determines that the person is a person described in Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, it shall immediately notify the agency of that fact. Upon notification by the department, the purchaser shall submit any fee required pursuant to paragraph (6), as appropriate, and, if notification by the department is received by the agency at any time prior to delivery of the firearm, the delivery of the firearm shall be withheld until the conclusion of the waiting period described in paragraph (7).

- (6) (A) The agency may charge a fee, not to exceed actual cost, sufficient to reimburse the agency for processing the transfer.
- (B) The department may charge a fee, not to exceed actual cost, sufficient to reimburse the department for providing the information. The department shall charge the same fee that it would charge a dealer pursuant to Section 12082.
- (7) The firearm shall not be delivered to the purchaser as follows:

(A) Prior to April 1, 1997, within 15 days of the application to purchase a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, or, after notice by the department pursuant to paragraph (5), within 15 days of the submission to the department of any fees required pursuant to this subdivision, or within 15 days of the submission to the department of any correction to the LEFT, whichever is later. Prior to April 1, 1997, within 10 days of the application to purchase any firearm that is not a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, or, after notice by the department pursuant to paragraph (5), within 10 days of the submission to the department of any fees required pursuant to this subdivision, or within 10 days of the submission to the department of any correction to the LEFT, whichever is later. On and after April 1, 1997, within 10 days of the application to purchase, or after notice by the department pursuant to paragraph (5), within 10 days of the submission to the department of any fees required AB 1060 — 118—

pursuant to this subdivision, or within 10 days of the submission
 to the department of any correction to the LEFT, whichever is
 later.

(B) Unless unloaded.

- (C) In the case of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, unless securely wrapped or in a locked container.
- (D) Unless the purchaser presents clear evidence of his or her identity and age to the agency.
- (E) Whenever the agency is notified by the department that the person is in a prohibited class described in Section 12021 or 12021.1, or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
 - (F) Unless done at the agency's premises.
- (G) In the case of a handgun, commencing April 1, 1994, and until January 1, 2003, unless the purchaser presents to the seller a basic firearms safety certificate. Commencing January 1, 2003, in the case of a handgun, unless the purchaser presents to the seller a handgun safety certificate.
 - (H) Unless the purchaser is at least 18 years of age.
- (e) The action of a law enforcement agency acting pursuant to Section 12084 shall be deemed to be a discretionary act within the meaning of the California Tort Claims Act pursuant to Division 3.6 (commencing with Section 810) of Title 1 of the Government Code.
- (f) Whenever the Department of Justice acts pursuant to this section as it pertains to firearms other than pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being conecaled upon the person, its acts or omissions shall be deemed to be discretionary within the meaning of the California Tort Claims Act pursuant to Division 3.6 (commencing with Section 810) of Title 1 of the Government Code.
- (g) Any person furnishing a fictitious name or address or knowingly furnishing any incorrect information or knowingly omitting any information required to be provided for the LEFT is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- 37 (h) All sums received by the department pursuant to this 38 section shall be deposited in the Dealers' Record of Sale Special 39 Account of the General Fund.

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1 SEC. 31. Section 12086 of the Penal Code is amended to 2 read:

- 12086. (a) (1) As used in this section, "licensee" means a person, firm, or corporation that satisfies both of the following:
- (A) Has a license issued pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b).
- (B) Is among those recorded in the centralized list specified in subdivision (f).
- (2) As used in this section, "department" means the Department of Justice.
- (b) (1) The Department of Justice shall accept applications for, and shall grant licenses permitting, the manufacture of firearms within this state. The department shall inform applicants who are denied licenses of the reasons for the denial in writing.
- (2) No license shall be granted by the department unless and until the applicant presents proof that he or she has all of the following:
- (A) A valid license to manufacture firearms issued pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code.
- 21 (B) Any regulatory or business license, or licenses, required 22 by local government.
 - (C) A valid seller's permit or resale certificate issued by the State Board of Equalization, if applicable.
 - (D) A certificate of eligibility issued by the Department of Justice pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 12071.
 - (3) The department shall adopt regulations to administer this section and Section 12085 and shall recover the full costs of administering the program by collecting fees from license applicants. Recoverable costs shall include, but not be limited to, the costs of inspections and maintaining a centralized list of licensed firearm manufacturers. The fee for licensed manufacturers who produce fewer than 500 firearms in a calendar year within this state shall not exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per year or the actual costs of inspections and maintaining a centralized list of firearm manufacturers and any other duties of the department required pursuant to this section

and Section 12085, whichever is less.

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(4) A license granted by the department shall be valid for no more than one year from the date of issuance and shall be in the form prescribed by the Attorney General.

- (c) A licensee shall comply with the following prohibitions and requirements:
- (1) The business shall be conducted only in the buildings designated in the license.
- (2) The license or a copy thereof, certified by the department, shall be displayed on the premises where it can easily be seen.
- (3) Whenever a licensee discovers that a firearm has been stolen or is missing from the licensee's premises, the licensee shall report the loss or theft within 48 hours of the discovery to all of the following:
- (A) The Department of Justice, in a manner prescribed by the department.
 - (B) The federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.
- (C) The police department in the city or city and county where the building designated in the license is located.
- (D) If there is no police department in the city or city and county where the building designated in the license is located, the sheriff of the county where the building designated in the license is located.
- (4) (A) The licensee shall require that each employee obtain a certificate of eligibility pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 12071, which shall be renewed annually, prior to being allowed to come into contact with any firearm.
- (B) The licensee shall prohibit any employee who the licensee knows or reasonably should know is within a class of persons prohibited from possessing firearms pursuant to Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code, or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, from coming into contact with any firearm.
- (5) (A) Each firearm the licensee manufactures in this state shall be identified with a unique serial number stamped onto the firearm utilizing the method of compression stamping.
- (B) Licensed manufacturers who produce fewer than 500 firearms in a calendar year within this state may serialize long guns only by utilizing a method of compression stamping or by engraving the serial number onto the firearm.

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(C) The licensee shall stamp the serial number onto the firearm within one business day of the time the receiver or frame is manufactured.

- (D) The licensee shall not use the same serial number for more than one firearm.
- (6) (A) The licensee shall record the type, model, caliber, or gauge, and serial number of each firearm manufactured or acquired, and the date of the manufacture or acquisition, within one business day of the manufacture or acquisition.
- (B) The licensee shall maintain permanently within the building designated in the license the records required pursuant to subparagraph (A).
- (C) Backup copies of the records described in subparagraph (A), whether electronic or hard copy, shall be made at least once a month. These backup records shall be maintained in a facility separate from the one in which the primary records are stored.
- (7) (A) The licensee shall allow the department to inspect the building designated in the license to ensure compliance with the requirements of this section.
- (B) The licensee shall allow any peace officer, authorized law enforcement employee, or Department of Justice employee designated by the Attorney General, upon the presentation of proper identification, to inspect facilities and records during business hours to ensure compliance with the requirements of this section.
- (8) The licensee shall store in a secure facility all firearms manufactured and all barrels for firearms manufactured.
- (9) (A) The licensee shall notify the chief of police or other head of the municipal police department in the city or city and county where the building designated in the license is located that the licensee is manufacturing firearms within that city or city and county and the location of the licensed premises.
- (B) If there is no police department in the city or city and county where the building designated in the license is located, the licensee shall notify the sheriff of the county where the building designated in the license is located that the licensee is manufacturing firearms within that county and the location of the licensed premises.

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(10) For at least 10 years, the licensee shall maintain records of all firearms that are lost or stolen, as prescribed by the department.

- (d) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (e), as used in this section, a "secure facility" means that the facility satisfies all of the following:
- (1) The facility is equipped with a burglar alarm with central monitoring.
- (2) All perimeter entries to areas in which firearms are stored other than doors, including windows and skylights, are secured with steel window guards or an audible, silent, or sonic alarm to detect entry.
- (3) All perimeter doorways are designed in one of the following ways:
- (A) A windowless steel security door equipped with both a deadbolt and a doorknob lock.
- (B) A windowed metal door equipped with both a deadbolt and a doorknob lock. If the window has an opening of five inches or more measured in any direction, the window is covered with steel bars of at least one-half inch diameter or metal grating of at least nine gauge affixed to the exterior or interior of the door.
- (C) A metal grate that is padlocked and affixed to the licensee's premises independent of the door and doorframe.
- (D) Hinges and hasps attached to doors by welding, riveting, or bolting with nuts on the inside of the door.
- (E) Hinges and hasps installed so that they cannot be removed when the doors are closed and locked.
- (4) Heating, ventilating, air-conditioning, and service openings are secured with steel bars, metal grating, or an alarm system.
- (5) No perimeter metal grates are capable of being entered by any person.
- (6) Steel bars used to satisfy the requirements of this subdivision are not capable of being entered by any person.
- (7) Perimeter walls of rooms in which firearms are stored are constructed of concrete or at least 10-gauge expanded steel wire mesh utilized along with typical wood frame and drywall construction. If firearms are not stored in a vault, the facility shall use an exterior security-type door along with a high security, single-key deadbolt, or other door that is more secure. All firearms shall be stored in a separate room away from any

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general living area or work area. Any door to the storage facility shall be locked while unattended.

- (8) Perimeter doorways, including the loading dock area, are locked at all times when not attended by paid employees or contracted employees, including security guards.
- (9) Except when a firearm is currently being tested, any ammunition on the premises is removed from all manufactured guns and stored in a separate and locked room, cabinet, or box away from the storage area for the firearms. Ammunition may be stored with a weapon only in a locked safe.
- (e) For purposes of this section, any licensed manufacturer who produces fewer than 500 firearms in a calendar year within this state may maintain a "secure facility" by complying with all of the requirements described in subdivision (d), or may design a security plan that is approved by the Department of Justice or the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.
- (1) If a security plan is approved by the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the approved plan, along with proof of approval, shall be filed with the Department of Justice and the local police department. If there is no police department, the filing shall be with the county sheriff's office.
- (2) If a security plan is approved by the Department of Justice, the approved plan, along with proof of approval, shall be filed with the local police department. If there is no police department, the filing shall be with the county sheriff's office.
- (f) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, the Department of Justice shall maintain a centralized list of all persons licensed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b). The centralized list shall be provided annually to each police department and county sheriff within the state.
- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), the license of any licensee who violates this section may be revoked.
- (3) The license of any licensee who knowingly or with gross negligence violates this section or violates this section three times shall be revoked, and that person, firm, or corporation shall become permanently ineligible to obtain a license pursuant to this section.
- 38 (g) (1) Upon the revocation of the license, notification shall 39 be provided to local law enforcement authorities in the

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jurisdiction where the licensee's business is located and to the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

- (2) The department shall make information concerning the location and name of a licensee available, upon request, for the following purposes only:
 - (A) Law enforcement.

- (B) When the information is requested by a person licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code for determining the validity of the license for firearm shipments.
- (3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), the department shall make the name and business address of a licensee available to any person upon written request.
- (h) The Department of Justice shall maintain and make available upon request information concerning the number of inspections conducted and the amount of fees collected pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), the number of licensees removed from the centralized list described in subdivision (f), and the number of licensees found to have violated this section.
- SEC. 32. Section 12131 of the Penal Code, as amended by Section 4 of Chapter 912 of the Statutes of 2002, is amended to read:
- 12131. (a) On and after January 1, 2001, the Department of Justice shall compile, publish, and thereafter maintain a roster listing all of the pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person that have been tested by a certified testing laboratory, have been determined not to be unsafe handguns, and may be sold in this state pursuant to this title. The roster shall list, for each firearm, the manufacturer, model number, and model name.
- (b) (1) The department may charge every person in this state who is licensed as a manufacturer of firearms pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code, and any person in this state who manufactures or causes to be manufactured, imports into the state for sale, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person in this state, an annual fee not exceeding the costs of preparing, publishing, and maintaining the roster pursuant to subdivision (a) and the costs of research and development, report

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analysis, firearms storage, and other program infrastructure costs necessary to implement this chapter.

- (2) Any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person that is manufactured by a manufacturer who manufactures or causes to be manufactured, imports into the state for sale, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person in this state, and who fails to pay any fee required pursuant to paragraph (1), may be excluded from the roster.
- (c) The Attorney General may annually retest up to 5 percent of the handgun models that are listed on the roster described in subdivision (a).
- (d) The retesting of a handgun model pursuant to subdivision (c) shall conform to the following:
- (1) The Attorney General shall obtain from retail or wholesale sources, or both, three samples of the handgun model to be retested.
- (2) The Attorney General shall select the certified laboratory to be used for the retesting.
- (3) The ammunition used for the retesting shall be of a type recommended by the manufacturer in the user manual for the handgun. If the user manual for the handgun model makes no ammunition recommendation, the Attorney General shall select the ammunition to be used for the retesting. The ammunition shall be of the proper caliber for the handgun, commercially available, and in new condition.
- (e) The retest shall be conducted in the same manner as the testing prescribed in Sections 12127 and 12128.
- (f) If the handgun model fails retesting, the Attorney General shall remove the handgun model from the roster maintained pursuant to subdivision (a).
- (g) A handgun model removed from the roster pursuant to subdivision (f) may be reinstated on the roster if all of the following are met:
- 36 (1) The manufacturer petitions the Attorney General for reinstatement of the handgun model.
- 38 (2) The manufacturer pays the Department of Justice for all of 39 the costs related to the reinstatement testing of the handgun

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model, including the purchase price of the handguns, prior to reinstatement testing.

- (3) The reinstatement testing of the handguns shall be in accordance with subdivisions (d) and (e).
- (4) The three handgun samples shall be tested only once for reinstatement. If the sample fails it may not be retested.
 - (5) The handgun has never failed reinstatement testing.
- (6) The testing laboratory and firearm manufacturer shall provide the Attorney General with the complete testing history of the handgun model.
- (h) If the handgun model successfully passes testing for reinstatement, and if the manufacturer of the handgun is otherwise in compliance with this chapter, the Attorney General shall reinstate the handgun model on the roster maintained pursuant to subdivision (a).
- (6) The manufacturer shall provide the Attorney General with the complete testing history for the handgun model.

(7)

- (i) Notwithstanding subdivision (c), the Attorney General may, at any time, further retest any handgun model that has been reinstated to the roster.
- SEC. 33. Section 12132 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
 - 12132. This chapter shall not apply to any of the following:
- (a) The sale, loan, or transfer of any firearm pursuant to Section 12082 or 12084 in order to comply with subdivision (d) of Section 12072.
- (b) The sale, loan, or transfer of any firearm that is exempt from the provisions of subdivision (d) of Section 12072 pursuant to any applicable exemption contained in Section 12078, if the sale, loan, or transfer complies with the requirements of that applicable exemption to subdivision (d) of Section 12072.
- (c) The sale, loan, or transfer of any firearm as described in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 12125.
- (d) The delivery of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person to a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071 for the purposes of the service or repair of that firearm.
- 39 (e) The return of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of 40 being concealed upon the person by a person licensed pursuant to

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Section 12071 to its owner where that firearm was initially delivered in the circumstance set forth in subdivision (d).

- (f) The return of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person by a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071 to its owner where that firearm was initially delivered to that licensee for the purpose of a consignment sale or as collateral for a pawnbroker loan.
- (g) The sale, loan, or transfer of any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person listed as a curio or relic, as defined in Section 178.11 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- (h) (1) The Legislature finds a significant public purpose in exempting pistols that are designed expressly for use in Olympic target shooting events. Therefore, those pistols that are sanctioned by the International Olympic Committee and by USA Shooting, the national governing body for international shooting competition in the United States, and that are used for Olympic target shooting purposes at the time that the act adding this subdivision is enacted, and that fall within the definition of "unsafe handgun" pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 12126 shall be exempt, as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3).
- (2) This chapter shall not apply to any of the following pistols, because they are consistent with the significant public purpose expressed in paragraph (1):

26		• , ,	
27	MANUFACTURER	MODEL	CALIBER
28	ANSCHUTZ	FP	.22LR
29	BENELLI	MP90	.22LR
30	BENELLI	MP90	.32 S&W LONG
31	BENELLI	MP95	.22LR
32	BENELLI	MP95	.32 S&W LONG
33	DRULOV	FP	.22LR
34	GREEN	ELECTROARM	.22LR
35	HAMMERLI	100	.22LR
36	HAMMERLI	101	.22LR
37	HAMMERLI	102	.22LR
38	HAMMERLI	162	.22LR
39	HAMMERLI	280	.22LR
40	HAMMERLI	280	.32 S&W LONG

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1	HAMMERLI	FP10	.22LR
2	HAMMERLI	MP33	.22LR
3	HAMMERLI	SP20	.22LR
4	HAMMERLI	SP20	.32 S&W LONG
5	MORINI	CM102E	.22LR
6	MORINI	22M	.22LR
7	MORINI	32M	.32 S&W LONG
8	MORINI	CM80	.22LR
9	PARDINI	GP	.22 SHORT
10	PARDINI	GPO	.22 SHORT
11	PARDINI	GP-SCHUMANN	.22 SHORT
12	PARDINI	HP	.32 S&W LONG
13	PARDINI	K22	.22LR
14	PARDINI	MP	.32 S&W LONG
15	PARDINI	PGP75	.22LR
16	PARDINI	SP	.22LR
17	PARDINI	SPE	.22LR
18	SAKO	FINMASTER	.22LR
19	STEYR	FP	.22LR
20	VOSTOK	IZH NO. 1	.22LR
21	VOSTOK	MU55	.22LR
22	VOSTOK	TOZ35	.22LR
23	WALTHER	FP	.22LR
24	WALTHER	GSP	.22LR
25	WALTHER	GSP	.32 S&W LONG
26	WALTHER	OSP	.22 SHORT
27	WALTHER	OSP-2000	.22 SHORT
28			

- (3) The department shall create a program that is consistent with the purpose stated in paragraph (1) to exempt new models of competitive firearms from this chapter. The exempt competitive firearms may be based on recommendations by USA Shooting consistent with the regulations contained in the USA Shooting Official Rules or may be based on the recommendation or rules of any other organization that the department deems relevant.
- (i) The sale, loan, or transfer of any semiautomatic pistol that is to be used solely as a prop during the course of a motion picture, television, or video production by an authorized participant therein in the course of making that production or

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1 event or by an authorized employee or agent of the entity 2 producing that production or event.

- SEC. 34. Section 12305 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 12305. (a) Every dealer, manufacturer, importer, and exporter of any destructive device, or any motion picture or television studio using destructive devices in the conduct of its business, shall obtain a permit for the conduct of that business from the Department of Justice.
- (b) Any person, firm, or corporation not mentioned in subdivision (a) shall obtain a permit from the Department of Justice in order to possess or transport any destructive device. No permit shall be issued to any person who meets any of the following criteria:
 - (1) Has been convicted of any felony.

- (2) Is addicted to the use of any narcotic drug.
- (3) Is a person in a class prohibited by Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code or Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code.
- (c) Applications for permits shall be filed in writing, signed by the applicant if an individual, or by a member or officer qualified to sign if the applicant is a firm or corporation, and shall state the name, business in which engaged, business address and a full description of the use to which the destructive devices are to be put.
- (d) Applications and permits shall be uniform throughout the state on forms prescribed by the Department of Justice.
- (e) Each applicant for a permit shall pay at the time of filing his or her application a fee not to exceed the application processing costs of the Department of Justice. A permit granted pursuant to this article may be renewed one year from the date of issuance, and annually thereafter, upon the filing of a renewal application and the payment of a permit renewal fee not to exceed the application processing costs of the Department of Justice. After the department establishes fees sufficient in amount to cover processing costs, the amount of the fees shall only increase at a rate not to exceed the legislatively approved cost-of-living adjustment for the department.
- (f) Except as provided in subdivision (g), the Department of Justice shall, for every person, firm, or corporation to whom a

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permit is issued pursuant to this article, annually conduct an inspection for security and safe storage purposes, and to reconcile the inventory of destructive devices.

- (g) A person, firm, or corporation with an inventory of fewer than five devices that require any Department of Justice permit shall be subject to an inspection for security and safe storage purposes, and to reconcile inventory, once every five years, or more frequently if determined by the department.
- (h) Subdivisions (f) and (g) shall not apply to individuals possessing an assault weapon pursuant to a permit issued by the Department of Justice for noncommercial purposes.
- SEC. 35. Section 26 of Chapter 23 of the Statutes of 1994 is amended to read:
- Sec. 2. The Legislature declares the following to be the public policy of this state:
- (a) No person who buys or is transferred or is loaned a firearm that was conducted through a person acting under Section 12082 or 12084 of the Penal Code shall incur any civil liability for any illicit use or possession of the firearm prior to his or her taking possession of the firearm if the person had no knowledge of that conduct.
- (b) No person holding a license under Section 12071 of the Penal Code when delivering firearms pursuant to Section 12082 of the Penal Code shall assume any civil liability beyond that existing at the time of the effective date of this section when the person sells or transfers or loans any firearms out of his or her own stock, if that person otherwise complies with Section 12082 of the Penal Code. No person acting as a dealer pursuant to Section 12071 of the Penal Code who is delivering firearms for third parties pursuant to Section 12082 of the Penal Code, and the firearms are not out of his or her own stock, shall assume any civil liability for any defects in those firearms unless he or she has actual knowledge of the defect.
- (c) No person who transfers, sells, or loans a firearm through a dealer licensed pursuant to Section 12071 of the Penal Code in accordance with Section 12082 of the Penal Code, or through a local law enforcement agency pursuant to Section 12084 of the Penal Code, and who otherwise complies with Article 3 (commencing with Section 12070) of Chapter 1 of Title 2 of Part 4 of the Penal Code shall incur any civil liability for subsequent

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misuse of the firearm by the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned that firearm if he or she had no knowledge of the misuse prior to the transfer, sale, or loan.

- (d) The declarations contained in this section are declaratory of existing law.
- SEC. 36. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be
- 9 made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of
- 10 Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.